THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR OCTOBER 1806:

With a View of BRECHIN CASTLE.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Sept. 26. to October 25. 1806, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1806. Sept.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
26	30.09	57	65	——	Clear
27	30.	52	62	——	Ditto
28	29.95	50	65	0.02	Showers
29	29.94	53	60	——	Clear
30	29.95	53	57	0.05	Rain
Oct. 1	29.94	54	61	——	Cloudy
2	29.95	41	60	——	Clear
3	29.7	47	55	0.85	Rain
4	29.8	53	57	——	Clear
5	29.85	54	61	——	Ditto
6	29.9	50	55	——	Ditto
7	29.91	50	54	——	Ditto
8	30.	52	62	——	Ditto
9	30.1	49	57	——	Cloudy
10	30.	50	62	——	Ditto
11	30.	51	55	——	Ditto
12	29.9	51	60	——	Ditto
13	29.81	39	60	——	Ditto
14	29.5	50	59	——	Clear
15	29.61	52	54	——	Ditto
16	29.52	46	53	——	Ditto
17	29.5	43	53	——	Ditto
18	29.41	45	50	——	Ditto
19	29.3	42	50	——	Ditto
20	29.25	38	47	——	Ditto
21	29.1	42	51	0.15	Rain
22	29.	44	44	0.11	Ditto
23	29.2	32	47	——	Clear
24	29.3	32	50	——	Ditto
25	29.1	47	55	0.05	Rain
				——	
				Quantity of Rain 1.23	

High Water at LEITH.
For NOVEMBER 1806.

Days.	Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
Sa. 1	6 18	6 46
Su. 2	7 15	7 42
M. 3	8 9	8 37
Tu. 4	9 2	9 27
W. 5	9 53	10 18
Th. 6	10 44	11 9
Fr. 7	11 34	11 29
Sa. 8	——	0 25
Su. 9	0 51	1 18
M. 10	1 45	2 12
Tu. 11	2 40	3 8
W. 12	3 35	4 2
Th. 13	4 29	4 56
Fr. 14	5 20	5 47
Sa. 15	6 11	6 35
Su. 16	6 58	7 21
M. 17	7 42	8 1
Tu. 18	8 25	8 46
W. 19	9 6	9 27
Th. 20	9 47	10 8
Fr. 21	10 29	10 50
Sa. 22	11 12	11 35
Su. 23	11 59	——
M. 24	0 23	0 48
Tu. 25	1 14	1 41
W. 26	2 9	2 38
Th. 27	3 7	3 36
Fr. 28	4 6	4 35
Sa. 29	5 4	5 32
Su. 30	6 0	6 27

MOON's PHASES.
For NOVEMBER 1806.
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
Last Qurtr.	3.	3.	15.	even.
New Moon,	10.	11.	28.	morn.
First Qurtr.	18.	7.	8.	morn.
Full Moon,	26.	1.	47.	morn.

November 2. Duke of Kent born, (1767.)
3. Prss. Sophia born, (1777.)
8. Prss. Aug. Sophia born, (1768.)
11. Martinmas.
12. Session site.
25. Duke of Gloucester born, (1776.)
30. St Andrew.

THE

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR OCTOBER 1806.

Description of the VIEW.

BRECHIN Castle, the property and present residence of the Hon. Mr Maule of Panmure, M. P. for the county of Forfar, is situated in a most romantic manner, on a high and abrupt bank, or rather precipice, overhanging the river South Esk, which at this place forms a broad and deep pool beneath. The scite of the castle is at once beautiful and uncommon.

This property has, for many centuries, belonged to the family of Panmure and their immediate ancestors. The most ancient proprietors with whom we are acquainted, were the Brechins, Lords of Brechin, who were long in possession of it. From these it passed by descent to the family of Barclay, afterwards Lords of Brechin, about the year 1321: with whom it remained somewhat more than a century. From them it afterwards was acquired, (partly in right of blood, partly by purchase,) by the family of Panmure, about the year 1438, and with them it has remained ever since.

The Castle, in former times, appears to have been a place of great strength, and was surrounded by a very broad and deep ditch, or fosse, which communicated with the river. Of the ancient Castle, a very small part is now remaining. The present Castle was principally built in the beginning of the last century by Patrick Earl of Panmure; and very considerable additions have been since made to it, particularly by the present proprietor.

The most celebrated event in the history of Brechin Castle was its defence under the gallant Sir Thomas Maule, who then governed it, against a no less distinguished character than Edward the 1st of England, who besieged it in person, with his whole army, in his famous expedition to the North anno 1303, with a view to the subjugation of all Scotland. Indeed, with the exception of Stirling Castle, this was the only place which at that time made any considerable resistance against that most formidable enemy of Scotland. The following description of the siege, extracted from Mathew of Westminster, the historian and enlogist of Edward, is so remarkable and curious, that we shall subjoin a literal translation of it.

" (Anno 1303.) And when he " (Edward) approached the Castle of " *Brihyn*, which held out against " him, he ordered it to be besieged. " But the commander of that Castle, " Sir *Thomas Maille*, no ways affraid " of his royal army, trusting in " the firmness of his strong bul-

" warks

" warks, despised the efforts of " the powerful battering engines. " For, whilst the potent batter- " ing machines * of the king of " England threw stones incessantly " against the walls of the Castle, " yet were not able to beat down " the wall by their rebound, that " same Sir Thomas stood with a " towel in his hand, and wiped off " the dust, in contempt and derision " of the whole English army; and " when he had gallantly defended " the Castle during the space of " twenty days, on the eve of the " feast of St Laurence, whilst he " himself was standing near the pro- " jection of the wall, one of the en- " gines being directed against the " said Sir Thomas, the stone struck " part of the bastion, and from its " impulse flying forwards, struck Sir " Thomas on the breast; who be- " ing completely crushed thereby, " fell down on the ground. And " whilst he yet breathed, some of his " people running up to him, asked, " whether they should now surren- " der the Castle? at this proposal, " swearing at them, he expired with " the oaths on his lips. And imme- " diately afterwards, on that same " day, the besieged being destitute " of all assistance, delivered up the " Castle to the king of England."

Lord Hailes, in his annals of Scotland, mentioning the above event, and the conduct of Sir Thomas Maule, adds the following judicious observation: "A governor, in our " days, imitating the conduct of Sir " Thomas Maule, would be ridicu- " lous; but in the 14th century " this was considered as a sign of " *bold defiance*. In those days there " were certain *affronts* in the man- " ner of declaring war, and in the " mode of resisting an enemy, which " are now hardly intelligible."

Some Account of the Settlement of BUENOS AYRES.

FEW countries are less known to British readers in general, than that extensive and beautiful region in which Buenos Ayres is situated. Now, therefore, that recent political events have rendered it the object of such peculiar interest, a short view of its situation and productions, derived from the best authorities, may not be unacceptable.

We shall divide our account into two parts, *Descriptive* and *Historical*.

The country of Paraguay extends far through the centre of South America, having on one side Brasil, and on the other Peru, from which it is separated by the gigantic ridge of the Andes. It is 1500 miles in length, and 1000 in breadth. On the north, it is bounded by the district bordering on the river of the Amazons, which consists only of immense desarts, inhabited by a variety of savage tribes. The south is occupied by the tribes who reach to the Magellanic regions, a good deal celebrated for their gigantic stature, tho' this extraordinary fact has in a great measure disappeared before a more careful examination.

This extensive tract of country is perforated, throughout its whole extent, by the prodigious river *de la Plata;*

to whose dread expanse,
Continuous breadth, and wond'rous length of course,
Our floods are rills. THOMSON.

Nothing, in fact, on the old continent seems capable of giving an adequate idea of its magnitude. The mouth is 150 miles broad, so that there

* These are elsewhere described by Mathew, as being capable of throwing stones from 200 to 300 pound weight.

there it resembles a great sea, rather than a river; and to a spectator placed on its banks, the opposite coast is far out of sight. Even at a hundred miles farther up, a traveller declares that he sailed twenty-four hours across, without coming in sight of land; and that he felt as if he had been in the middle of some vast ocean. The Atlantic itself seems to sink under this prodigious influx of waters, and becomes fresh for several leagues distance.

It is navigable for Spanish vessels to Assumption, which is nearly a thousand miles above its mouth. Raynal asserts its navigation to be difficult, and dangerous, but as usual, does not assign his authority, nor do we find this defect mentioned by any other author.

At some distance above its mouth, it receives two great rivers, the Uruguay and Parana, which run a course little inferior to its own, and the latter of which penetrates far into Brasil. Besides these, throughout its whole extent, innumerable smaller streams flow into it, from Brasil on one side, and Peru on the other; which, in the hands of an active and commercial people, could not fail to be of high advantage for distributing European commodities through those fertile and extensive countries. One, in particular, called the Pilcomayo, takes its rise in the mountains of Potosi, (well known to contain the richest mines in the new world) and is navigable to its source. From these circumstances, though Paraguay contains no gold or silver mines, it has always abounded with these metals, and exports a considerable quantity. According to a statement of the Abbé Raynal, this amounted annually, on an average of ten years, from 1750 to 1760, to nearly 300,000l.

This extensive country is in a very imperfect state of cultivation. Great part is occupied by barbarous nations, of a character atrocious in the highest degree, and actuated by the fiercest hostility against the Spaniards, who were obliged to be constantly on their guard against sudden incursions. In the province of Paraguay, which lies to the north of Buenos Ayres, and on both sides of the great river, lie the celebrated establishments of the Jesuits, of which we shall give some account in the Historical part. The province of Buenos Ayres itself consists of an immense plain, bounded by the ocean on one side, and on the other by the mountains which separate it from Chili. It is almost wholly uncultivated; but is not, like the other wastes of the new world, covered with impenetrable forests. On the contrary, it scarcely contains a tree; the whole extent is one uninterrupted level.

The Spaniards being obliged to evacuate Buenos Ayres soon after its foundation, let loose into the fields a few horses and horned cattle, which they had along with them. These finding a vast extent of rich pasture, over which they could roam uncontrouled, soon multiplied incredibly, and covered the whole of that immense plain, which extends to Chili. Here they rove about in herds of thirty or forty thousand, without an owner, and the property of any one who will take the trouble of catching them. Since that time, their hides and tallow have furnished the staple commodities of Buenos Ayres. In 1628 they are said to have been in such plenty, that a good horse might be purchased for two needles, and an ox in proportion. No ship ever left Buenos Ayres without forty or fifty thousand hides; which were not obtained without killing double the number of animals, as only skins of a certain size were allowed in trade. Since that time they have considerably diminished; not only from the number taken, but from the multiplication of a race of wild

wild dogs which make dreadful havock among them. The Spanish government once sent out a party of soldiers to kill as many as possible of these animals; but the poor men, on returning from this expedition, instead of meeting with the gratitude of their countrymen, were received with shouts of derision and contempt, and branded with the appellation of *dog-killers*: in consequence of which absurd and ungracious reception nobody could ever be prevailed upon to set out a second time on a similar errand.

Charlevoix gives the following account of the manner in which they hunt the horned cattle, for which they have no other name but that of Matança, or Butchery: "A number of huntsmen gather together, and repair on horseback to some great plain entirely covered with these animals. They then separate, and with a kind of hatchet, whose edge resembles a crescent, lay about them with all their might, aiming at the hind legs of the animals, in order to hamstring them; for this once effected, the animal falls to the ground, without being able to rise again, so that the huntsmen may continue their game, till of many hundreds they have not left a single beast standing; and some people pretend that a good hand will in this manner disable eight hundred oxen in an hour; but this account appears rather exaggerated. In the consternation which at first seizes these animals, they crowd together in such confusion as to impede each others flight, and thereby afford the huntsmen an opportunity of taking from time to time a little rest and refreshment. At last, after some days spent in this violent exercise, they return the same way they came, find their oxen where they left them, dispatch them at their leisure, and carry off as much of them as they can.

"We may well imagine that the great number of carcases these huntsmen leave behind them, would, if permitted to rot, cause an infection in the air, which might be attended with very disagreeable consequences; but clouds of vultures, as large as eagles, and other birds of prey, soon fall upon them, so that in a few days, nothing remains but the bare bones. The horses are taken with nooses; and as they are born and bred wild, and of Spanish origin, they are very handsome and swift-footed. The Indians, however, who are also very nimble, contrive to turn them towards places where they know they must meet with obstacles to stop their flight; and as soon as they get within reach of them, cast nooses about their legs, leap upon them without any further ceremony, and have soon tamed them. There are, adds he, a great many mules in Paraguay, and they must be very useful in a country where there are few beaten roads, a great deal of up and down hill, and here and there a great many bad steps."

Next to hides, the great wealth of this country consists in the *herb of Paraguay*. This is an article of universal demand throughout South America, both as a medicine and a luxury. Though called an herb, it is the leaf of a tree, which, in size approaches to a middling apple tree, and whose taste resembles that of mallows. There are three kinds of it, which however are only different ways of preparing the same leaf.—The first, called *Caacuys*, is the bud when it has scarce begun to open its leaves; the *Caamini* is the full-grown leaf, which is first stript of its leaves, and then roasted. The *Caaguazi*, the third kind, is formed by the leaves roasted, without any previous preparation. The leaf, after being pulverised, and reduced into paste, is then boiled in water, and sucked through a pipe. When taken in excess, it produces intoxication,

tion, and has, sometimes, deprived people of their senses for several days.

This herb is not produced in the neighbourhood of Buenos Ayres, but upon the mountains at a considerable distance. The place where it grows in greatest quantity, and in highest perfection, is at New Villarica, a settlement in the mountains of Maracayu, which lies to the east of the Rio de la Plata, in about twenty-five degrees of south latitude. A hundred thousand arrobes are sometimes sent to Peru alone, each of which is worth a guinea and a half of our money.

Paraguay produces also wax and honey, in great abundance and perfection. Every forest abounds with bees, which make their hives in the hollow of trees, and of which ten different species are reckoned.

But besides the commodities which Paraguay actually produces, and which are almost all spontaneous, we must consider also those, (probably of much greater importance) which, in the hands of an active and commercial people, it might be capable of yielding. The climate and soil are the same with those of the most southern American states, and would doubtless yield the same valuable products. The *Cotton* tree is a native of this country, and a considerable quantity is gathered, especially in the missions; but the produce might doubtless be vastly augmented.—*Tobacco* thrives equally, and, even in the hands of the Spaniards, was becoming an article of considerable importance. *Hemp* is cultivated also in pretty large quantities; and there seems no reason why *flax* should not be equally successful. We have not seen *rice* mentioned among its products; but there seems every reason, from analogy, to suppose that the soil will be well fitted for it. We have seen *sugar* also mentioned; and if the soil be capable of it, the vast extent of the country must leave room for the almost indefinite extension of its culture.

There seems also some reason to think that this country may be capable of producing *wine*. Vines, indeed, are said not to thrive in the neighbourhood of Buenos Ayres, on account of a particular species of ant which devours them, and which the Spaniards have hitherto found out no effectual means of extirpating.—With regard to the remoter parts, we shall give the statement of Charlevoix in his own words:—"Some have planted vines here, which do not thrive equally in every district; but a great deal of wine is made at Rioga and Corduba, two towns in Tucuman. That of Corduba is greasy, strong, and heady; that of Rioga has none of these faults; but at Mendoza, a town in the government of Chili, and situated in the Cordillera, about twenty-five leagues from Corduba, they make a wine very little inferior to that of Spain."

Buenos Ayres is by far the most considerable town in Paraguay. It is situated to the south of the Rio de la Plata, and is built along the banks of a small river which falls into it.—This city was founded by the Spaniards in 1536, but was so harassed by difficulty of subsistence, and by the attacks of the savages, that they were forced to abandon it. About forty years after, however, when they had extended their settlements in the other parts of Paraguay, extreme inconvenience was experienced from the want of a port near the mouth of the river. Buenos Ayres was therefore rebuilt, though it remained long in a very poor condition. The houses were constructed of earth, only one story high, and interspersed with large fields and gardens. Most of them were lighted only by the door, and none had more than one window. Some Jesuits, however, who came over from Spain, taught

who

them to use lime, brick, and stone, and to build in a more comfortable manner, so that a surprising improvement quickly took place. A cathedral and some churches have since been built, which are said to be little inferior to the finest in Spain.—The streets are ranged along the bank of the river, and are straight, broad, and tolerably equal in height and dimensions. A large square forms the residence of the principal inhabitants, adjoining to which is the castle, where the governor resides, and has the command of three thousand troops, who compose the garrison.

Writers seem at a loss for words to describe adequately the fertility and beauty of the surrounding country. The plains are covered with the richest verdure, and though no large timber has been planted, fruit-trees of all kinds are in the highest perfection. The waters of the great river are every where pure and wholesome, and furnish a variety of the most delicate fish. The air, says Ulloa, vies with the earth in fertility, yielding game of all kinds in the utmost abundance. Beef is to be had for absolutely nothing; in purchasing an ox, the agreement is made only for the hide; the carcase being understood to go along with it.—Game, fish, and poultry, in the greatest abundance.

Ulloa says, that Buenos Ayres contains 3000 houses; and other accounts make the number of inhabitants in 1730 amount to 16,000. (Hist. Gen. des Voyages XIV. Charlevoix.) Of these 4,000 were Spaniards, all sunk in the most supine indolence. The majority of the rest consisted of negroes, by whom all the labour of the colony was performed; for the Indians, who composed the remaining population, have never been inured to any regular industry. The latest accounts have raised this number much higher, some even to 40,000; an increase which is by no means improbable, considering the extraordinary abundance of the means of subsistence.

This, at least, is the statement given by the Viagero Universal, a work published at Madrid in 1802, which is said to be very exact in many of its details with regard to the Spanish colonies. The same work states the population of the country subject to its jurisdiction, at somewhat less than as many more. This agrees very well with Sir Home Popham, who estimates the whole inhabitants of the colony at 70,000. Admitting the above proportion to continue, this will give nearly 18,000 Spaniards.

Besides this city, the province of Buenos Ayres contains also Santa Fé, which lies to the westward, and forms the channel of communication with Chili, Tucuman, and part of Peru. It is small, and considerably exposed to the incursions of the Indians. Corrientes and Monte Video lie on the opposite side of the river, but are both inferior to Santa Fé. Assumption is the capital of the province of Paraguay proper; but tho' very ancient, it has never attained any considerable magnitude. Yet all these cities have a corregidor, inferior magistrates, and a regular militia, who have often displayed considerable courage in repelling the assaults of the savage Indians.

The commodities suited to the colony must doubtless be nearly the same as are required for the West India market; that is, European manufactures of almost every description.

We propose, in our next number, to give a map of this country along with the Historical account*.

* Ulloa's Voyage. Charlevoix's Hist. of Paraguay. Burke's European Settlements. Raynal. Robertson. Brougham's Colonial Policy. Mod. Univ. Hist. Edin. Rev.

Im-

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES *in* EDUCATION.

"Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis."

To the Editor.

SIR,

I have been a schoolmaster upwards of fifty years, and have devoted my whole attention to the duties of that important office. If you think the annexed sketch of my history, with the important discoveries therein contained, of use to the world, you may insert them in your useful miscellany, and oblige, Sir,

Yours. &c.

MALCOLM M'DOMINIE.

IT was my misfortune to be educated at the free school of ——, where I early discovered a strong propensity for classical attainments. Greek and Latin were as familiar to me as English, and I had the whole higher parts of mathematics at my finger ends. Writing and accompts were at that time considered as inferior branches, on which no great stress was laid, but from a particular bent in my genius that way, I was reckoned a nonsuch even in these branches.

Thus accomplished, at the age of twenty-two I was thought qualified to undertake the instruction of youth, and had the good fortune to be chosen schoolmaster of the country burgh of ——, after a hard comparative trial, which lasted four days and a half. The circumstance which induced the examinators to prefer me was this: the candidates were ordered to turn an Act of the *General Assembly* into Greek, and strictly to observe the *Ionic* dialect; this task I not only accomplished five minutes sooner than any of the rest, but actually delivered it rendered into *Greek Pindarics*. This circumstance put an end to the trial, which might have lasted several days longer.

Oct. 1806.

Entering on my career with such distinguished marks of celebrity, it is hardly necessary to say I had a throng school. Indeed my success in making classical scholars was almost unrivalled, and I actually realised the sum of 60l. sterling yearly. Things had gone on much in the same style for thirty years, and the whole young men, of the town and neighbourhood, were of my rearing. The influence I possessed was considerable, and I resolved to live and die on the spot where so many pledges of my literary labours existed, to render my declining years comfortable and easy.

At this juncture, provost —— died, and left his valuable and extensive property to his only son, who had been brought up with a rich batchelor uncle in London, and had received a most fashionable and finished education. At his arrival here, he was hailed by all ranks, and soon turned his attention to the improvement of the town, and (as he termed it) to civilize the inhabitants. The first improvement introduced was a French dancing-master, who also taught French; the next was a sewing mistress, who taught the girls to read English grammatically; the third, a tailor; the fourth, a barber; and the fifth, a shoemaker; all from London. To be brief, the town of —— was, in three years time, completely metamorphosed, and the important discovery was made, that I did not read with the English *Accent*, as they termed it; that Greek and Latin were d——n'd nonsense; that *Ruddiman* ought to be hanged, and *Dunlop* drawn and quartered, for making such *pallavers* of grammars to torment boys, and cramp their hopeful genius, &c. &c. By means of systems of geography for young ladies,—English accents, and English grammars,—the use of the globes,—ready reckoners,—machines for making,

ing pens at one stroke,—systems for teaching writing at one lesson, &c. the town of —— rapidly became one of the best educated and politest place in the island.

In short, within four years from the arrival of said gentleman, subscription schools were erected for all the modern and polite branches of education, and my school reduced to ten pupils, whereas in former times I used to have more than a hundred. There were indeed a few men in the town, who would have supported me, but they durst not *disoblige* the *Provost*, (for the said gentleman now filled that office.) I was in a great dilemma, which way to turn myself, when I received the following letter from the town clerk:

SIR,

"The Town Council have directed me to inform you, that your method of teaching, and antiquated notions, instead of being a benefit, are a serious injury to society, in as much aa they impede the labours of other teachers much better adapted to the politeness and refinement of the present age; and, provided you resign without putting the council to the trouble of deposing you, as totally unqualified, they have very generously come to the resolution of giving you 51. a year, but on this express condition, that you do not again commence teaching any where within ten miles of the precincts of this burgh. I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

On receipt of this letter, I thought it high time to decamp, which I did three days after, without tendering my resignation, or accepting the annuity, and trudged on foot to Edinburgh, where there were above fifty of my quondam pupils in very respectable situations. The major part of them hardly recollected me, though a few of them appeared to interest themselves in my behalf, and in a fortnight I had the prospect, through their interest, of a choice of the following appointments, viz. 1st, To be a two-penny page writer. 2d, To be clerk to the Glasgow carrier. Or, 3d, To become a city watchman. The kindness of one of them shall never be forgotten, who offered me a pair of old pantaloons and half-a-crown. Having sauntered away several days to very little purpose, I was at last accidentally recognized on the street by Mr ——, one of my first pupils, lately returned from the East Indies, where he had amassed a considerable fortune. He alighted from his curricle, shook me most heartily by the hand, and having learned my unfortunate history, carried me directly to the hotel where he lodged. After a comfortable dinner, to which I had for some days been a stranger, he addressed me thus: "Mr M'Dominie, nothing short of a classical education can constitute either a gentleman or a scholar. The miserable substitutes invented to supply its place, are as the glimmering light of a farthing candle, compared to the meridian lustre of the sun. Whenever I meet with a man who extolls English grammars, and decries a classical education, I note him down as a fool, who is acquainted with the merits of neither. They who have least to say, and least reason on their side, are always most clamorous and positive. Solomon says, with great propriety, "A fool is more wise in his own "conceit than seven men who can "render a reason." This has always been, and it is absolutely necessary it should be, the case, in order to keep up the harmony of the universe; and whatever is deficient in solid learning is always made up by a more than ordinary share of vanity and self-conceit. The hunch-back, or dwarf, strut with more consequence than the man of symmetry and just proportion. He who has dab-

dabbled in English grammar, is more consequential than if he had composed the Cratylus of Plato. This, as I said before, is absolutely necessary, for were either the one or the other, to see themselves in the same light in which they must be seen by well-shaped and well-learned men, their existence would be intolerable. Commerce has turned every thing upsided own. It instills mercenary views, and is suited to the meanest capacity. It has eradicated every thing virtuous from the heart, and every thing solid and substantial from the head. You have acted the fool long enough in endeavouring to stem a torrent, to which all the virtue and good sense of the kingdom is inadequate. If the parents of the present day choose to have their children made fools and blockheads, it is no blame of yours.—Come along with me to the town of ——, where there is a celebrated university, and several academies, and where I have some influence, and can put you on the plan of earning a comfortable subsistence. To conclude, I must plainly tell you, unless you adapt yourself to the present times, and particularly study that cardinal virtue, which Thomson calls "firm "but pliant virtue;"—which Swift calls "modern discretion;" and which I call "downright fraud and hypocrisy," you will never have it in your power to be of two-pence worth of service to yourself or to any body else."

I was a good deal startled at the concluding part of his speech, but knowing of no decent alternative, agreed to accompany him. In ten days we set out for England. We stopped a month at a small town on the frontiers of England, in order to qualify me for my new situation, and here I learned to assume a look of importance—to make an obsequious bow—to open and shut a door gracefully—to hold my spoon, knife, and fork, *a la mode de Paris*—to read with the English accent, &c. &c.

Thus accoutred I set forward for my final destination.

(To be concluded in our next.)

On the Changes which time has effected on the face of the Country in the WEST HIGHLANDS *of* SCOTLAND.

SIR,

THIS desultory paper is submitted to you from a belief that the principal subject of it—the surprising changes which time has effected upon the face of this country, have hitherto escaped notice.

The wild magnificence of the scenery of the West Highlands of Scotland is peculiarly characteristic, and exhibits an interesting series of phenomena in the order of nature, of complicated and multifarious arrangement.

The bold outline of the mountains forms the most striking feature of the country, while the partially wooded valleys and lakes with which it is interspersed, the tumultuary streams which roll along its surface, and the castellated habitations of former haughty barons, variously disposed, on steep promontories, or insulated rocks, present to the eye an assemblage of objects highly impressive and picturesque.

The excessive ignorance which formerly enveloped these regions was in a great measure owing to the difference of language, and to the total want of roads, two strong barriers, which, shutting them up in their fastnesses, sequestered the natives from the more enlightened parts of the kingdom; and while their ungovernable disposition, and rude manners, were inimical to an intercourse with strangers, the country was unfavourable to the researches of specula-

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lative philosophy, and to the introduction of useful knowledge; and on this account it has only recently attracted attention.

The impenetrable obscurity in which the history of the remote periods of the Highlands is involved, has rendered it impossible to procure information respecting the various natural and artificial changes which the surface appears to have undergone; for in those dark ages the lives of the natives were individually a succession of turbulent contention and rapacity, and, collectively, were entirely dedicated to predatory warfare, mutually carried on by one clan upon another, so that there was left neither leisure nor inclination for observation or serious reflection, self preservation, the strongest propensity of man, being in a country constantly distracted by the prosecution of such fierce and savage practices, the predominant consideration. To support the chieftains in their extravagant and licentious plans, was the glory of their ferocious followers. Those barbarous associations led to all the mischief which arose from private animosity and partial war, and for centuries made the country the seat of merciless and sanguinary discord; but the calamities of that infamous system, which in those days obtained so universally, are now happily done away, although it was unwillingly relinquished by those who proudly stiled themselves Chiefs, some of whose descendants would still incline to assume such an unjust superiority, were the inhabitants of these mountains, formerly denominated their vassals, but now more rational and independent, disposed to submit to such illegal and oppressive authority. It is to be regretted as an unfortunate circumstance in the political economy of the Highlands, that some antient feudal antipathies and habitudes should still prevail in such force as sometimes to become injurious to jurisprudence, and produce a censurable neglect of police.

Any account, therefore, which can be collected of the subject of this communication, is from tradition, which is always so dubious and fanciful as not to deserve attention: indeed the operations of nature, for the most part, go forward by such slow and imperceptible degrees, as to escape the notice of man, as the time requisite for effecting them must necessarily occupy a lapse of several ages, while others of her phenomena proceed by such evanescent and rapid steps, as equally to elude observation.

The coast of the West Highlands is exceedingly irregular, and greatly indented with arms of the sea, several of which extend many leagues into the interior of the country. The extremities and borders of these lochs, as they are called, receive a multiplicity of mountain streams of various sizes, which in their descent have occasioned such amazing effects as could only be produced by the incessant and irresistible force of water.

Along the shore the land is in general high and rocky, often terminating in the sea in bold and precipitous promontories.

In the interstices of the hills, termed glens, chiefly at the heads of the salt, and ends of fresh-water lakes, since the abolition of the feudal system, many of the modern houses of the lairds are laid down, frequently without taste, and destitute of any other ornament than what nature has sparingly bestowed upon the scenery.

The receding of the sea from the coast is a curious and unaccountable circumstance in the natural history of this country, and to whatever cause it is to be attributed, there is no question as to the fact, as the most indubitable evidence of its having once covered some considerable parts of the land is visible every where.

That

That repeated and probably somewhat extensive volcanic convulsions might have had some share in producing such a phenomenon, is not to be denied; but independent of such influence, the sea has retreated, and is now many feet below the level it once occupied. There are some indications of recent volcano, or at least of partial effects of heat, in different places on the shore, but these appear to have been anterior to the subsiding of the water.

By following the line of coast upon the map, from the estuary of the Clyde into Loch Fyne, round the great head-land of Kintyre, along the west coast of Scotlaod to Fort William, from thence to the point of Ardnamurchan, and stretching as far North as Cape Wrath, comprehending the shores of the counties of Argyll, Inverness, Ross, and Sutherland, including in this range the immense group of islands, and taking notice of the innumerable lochs and bays with which the whole is studded, the stranger will have an idea of its astonishing length. It takes up several hundred leagues.

In this very extensive course there is no variation in the height to which the sea formerly rose, the ancient marks by which it was bounded being distinct, and still easily pointed out; and these give reason to believe that the water fell off suddenly, as in many parts appearances favour such an opinion, though it certainly must have continued at its original level for many centuries before such indelible proofs could have been produced, to shew that it then flowed about forty feet higher than at present.

As the land is mountainous and rugged, there is little or no part of the coast low or very even, and when viewed from the sea it appears altogether of a bleak and barren surface, the few flat spaces being lost in the deep shade of the mountains, and whatever portions of it are not of this formation, are more or less shelving. In such places the former action of the sea is very evident, the soil being washed away, and banks formed, regularly of the same elevation above the present high water mark, and often running along for several miles.

This is particularly striking on the western shore of the extensive peninsula of Kintyre, along the road from Mackrihanish bay to the mouth of Loch Tarbert, a distance of more than twenty miles, where the land is lower and less rocky than any other part of the county. In this tract many acres of ground have been gained by the retreating of the sea, especially a large flat of many square miles called Runachuran has been left dry.

As the coast extends northward it becomes more rocky and irregular, displaying, in a more eminent degree, the wonderful and inexplicable operations in which nature has been employed during a vast series of ages, in effecting various changes upon the face of the country.

The rocks along the shore are aggregates, composed of many genera and species variously combined, and arranged in every possible diversity of strata. The pudding-stone rock, which is rarely met with on this coast, forms however an extensive part of it in this immediate vicinity. It is generally in immense masses, without any intermixture, and of itself composes many hills of considerable eminence upon the shore, but it is not to be found at any distance from it.

These rocks are of every imaginable shape, and exhibit a different exterior according to the manner in which they are disposed, and have resisted the force of the waves in a greater or less degree as they have been exposed to their operation in a shelving or perpendicular direction; and wherever these rocks rise, or formerly

merly rose, upright or nearly so, from the water's edge, whether they present smooth, fissured, or unevenly fractured surfaces, the ancient height of the tide can very readily be determined by them. The reason is, that of a corresponding elevation with the banks produced by the same cause at other parts of the shore, the rocks have been flattened, hollowed, and frequently deeply excavated by the action of the sea. This effect is not so conspicuous where the water at the base of a rock is very deep, but is chiefly observable where it was more shallow, and where probably the loose stones of the bottom were driven against it by the consecutive impulsion of the waves. That this unceasing attrition has gradually worn away the solid rock, in the state it now appears, is as incontestible as it must remain an assurance to future generations, that the sea was at one time forty feet higher upon the shore than it is at present, and, that, consequently it flowed over many of the most valuable pieces of land now dry.

The higher parts of these rocks where the water did not reach still display undecayed all the rugged irregularity of their original formation; and this destruction of them is invariably greatest, where most exposed to the furious dashing of the uninterrupted swell of the Atlantic.

For fifteen miles along this shore, which is very bold, and principally composed of pudding stone rock of different altitudes, from 50 to 130 feet, this surprising fact is perfectly satisfactory, for over the whole of that range these hollows and excavations rise equally forty feet above the present tides, and in a line quite horizontal, accurately agreeing with similar signs, and the banks of earth which constituted the old shore in other places, and this alternate line of excavated rocks and earthy banks can be traced over the whole coast, and may be taken up at any part of it, and followed as far as the eye can survey.

The same curious circumstance is universal every where on the shores of the numerous Hebrides, as well as on that of the main land. Were there only a solitary proof of this theory to be mentioned it might be inconclusive; but as it is founded upon general principles, a simple enumeration of the places where the powerful agency of water has in this way been exerted, seems sufficient to establish it, and to set aside the necessity of more comprehensive description.

The beautiful and grotesque excavations principally alluded to are of congenerous formation, and being all of the same elevation in situations opposed to the violent impetus of the waves, are certainly to be ascribed to the force with which they were impinged. At the Moil, and on the coast of Kintyre, Jura, Belnahuay, Mull, Egg, Rum, and Cana; at the castles of Goalan, Dunollie, and Dunstaffnage, many such effects may be seen.

To those beneficial changes which the receding of the sea hath occasioned at the extremities of the inlets which so numerously intersect the coast, are to be added the ravages of large and rapid rivers which enter them during the floods caused by the sudden melting of snow, or the excessive torrents of rain to which this climate is liable from its local situation. These deluges having stripped and washed the soil, and loose stones from the lateral declivities of the mountains, sweeped them along to the valleys and heads of bays, where, being gradually accumulated, they assisted the retiring of the water in such places, formed considerable flats of new land, and filled up such cavities and covered such rocks as were formerly occupied by the sea.

All the extensive portions of level land on this coast are only to be seen

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in such situations, and the good quality of the soil is to be attributed to the same cause. Of the advantages which those parts offer for agricultural purposes, the inhabitants avail themselves, though in general such matters are conducted in a slovenly and unprofitable stile, no such regard being paid to the proper management of the ground as to render it as productive as it ought to be.

At the heads of all the lochs over the whole wide extending western shore, this formation of new land has taken place, for there are none without one or more rivers entering them. This circumstance, in conjunction with the former action of the sea, has left undoubted evidence of the fact, all the stones of every size found in such places being round, having been so shaped by great and long continued friction against each other.

In such situations, anciently covered with water, now stand the Towns of Campbeltown, Inverary and its Castle, the villages of Lochgilphead, Tarbert, Beaumore in Islay, Fort William, and Oban; and many thousand acres have in the same way been left dry, particularly at Crinan, now an immense stretch of barren moss. In different places of this amazing collection, the bottom has been dug up, and fossils, sea sand, and stones been discovered, showing that the sea had once occupied the space now taken up with this moss, and formed an extensive shallow bay, with a narrow opening into the western sea. That it increased subsequently to the withdrawing of the water is certain, but originally it must have taken its rise from the moss and earth brought into the bay by two large rivers, one of them issuing from a great fresh water lake, extending 30 miles into the interior, and which lake is supplied by several large rivers descending from mountains at a distance of twenty miles more, so that the quantity of these substances carried down into this bay must have been very great, and must there have been detained and deposited, and after the water fell back, became consolidated by degrees. This great lake, whose superabundant water in ancient ages found an efflux into Crinan, has long since taken a different course, and produced effects of the same kind in another part of the country.

Character of the most eminent SCOTS WRITERS *of the present day.*

Translated from a French work entitled, "Londres & les Anglais;" by Terri de St Constant.

HISTORY.

AMONG living authors who have written ancient history, we may distinguish Messrs Ferguson and Gillies: the former, who was the countryman and friend of Hume and Robertson, holds, as an historian, an honourable place by their side. In his "History of the Progress and Termination of the Roman Republic," he has profited by the works of those who preceded him; but, from a fund which appeared exhausted, he has drawn an infinite variety of new matter. The philosophical spirit by which he is guided, leaves a great distance between him and his predecessors. It were to be wished however that Mr Ferguson's style possessed more elegance, and sometimes more clearness.

Mr Gillies was first known by a translation of Lysias and Isocrates. Instead of an ordinary preface, he prefixed to his translation a "Discourse upon the General History of Greece," which proved that the author was capable of treating with success this interesting subject. This has been confirmed by his "History of Greece," published in 1785. The first part comprehends the history of the Greeks from their origin till the period in which they lost their liberty. Mr Gillies does not treat his sub-

subject in so profound and extensive a manner as Mr Mitford: his work is, in a manner, only an abridgement, yet it contains all that is most interesting in the history of Greece. He is now employed in the continuation of this history, which he intends to bring down to modern times. On the death of Frederic the Great, King of Prussia, Mr Gillies, who had visited his court, wrote a parallel, equally interesting and instructive, between that monarch and Philip King of Macedon, as a politician and a warrior. Mr Gillies writes an elegant and agreeable style, but it is thought too luxuriant, and his ornaments are sometimes misplaced. He seeks to imitate the manner of Gibbon, forgetting that it is not style which forms the chief merit of that celebrated historian.

Dr Watson published the history of the reign of Philip II. as a sequel to that of Charles V. by the celebrated Robertson; he meant also to give the history of Philip III. whose reign forms the æra of the decline of the Spanish monarchy; but he had only begun his work, when he died. Drs Robertson and Blair, being intrusted with the manuscripts of Watson, chose Mr William Thomson to continue this history. In the opinion of the best critics the continuator is superior to Watson. Mr Thomson has also continued "Goldsmith's History of Greece," from Alexander the Great till the taking of Constantinople.

National history employs a number of writers. First in this class we may place Sir John Dalrymple, author of Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland, which is regarded as one of the best productions of the kind which exist in the English language. He goes to the fountain-head, and writes only upon authentic information. We find in his work, that simplicity and selection of circumstances, which distinguish the historical compositions of the ancients.

Mr Somerville has given the "history of political transactions and parties, from the restoration of Charles II. to the death of King William". His style is not so brilliant as that of many of his cotemporaries, but it is dignified, simple, and agreeable. He is exact in his narratives, impartial in his judgments, and liberal in his opinions. The same qualities are found in his "History of Great Britain under the reign of Queen Anne."

Mr Heron, in his new "General History of Scotland, from the most ancient times to the period of the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions," has followed in part the plan adopted by Dr Henry in his History of England; he has, like him, the merit of presenting an interesting and curious picture of the manners, customs, laws, &c. of the people whose history he writes, in times of ignorance and barbarism. Mr Pinkerton has written the "History of Scotland, from the accession of the House of Stuart till the reign of Mary." His work forms a sequel to that of David Dalrymple, and closes at the period in which that of Robertson begins. Mr Pinkerton's style has great merit; he has been reproached as not exempt from pedantry, causticity, and bad taste; but he has a profound knowledge of his subject, and much energy in his style.

Moral Philosophy.

Among those who have treated the theory of this science we may distinguish Dr Adam Ferguson. In the year 1770 he published his Institutes of Moral Philosophy, which were only the syllabus of the Lectures which he delivered in the university of Edinburgh. His great work, intitled "Principles of Moral and Political Science" did not appear till 1792. Dr Ferguson's philosophy is characterised by his never losing sight

sight, in his theories of man, such as history displays him. He has contested the principles of Dr Price, and some other philosophers, upon civil and religious liberty, because he does not believe them applicable to the actual condition of Society. Dr Dugald Stewart has succeeded Mr Ferguson in the chair of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh. Few writers of the present day are so celebrated in England. The Elements of Moral Philosophy, which he illustrates in his lectures, have proved him worthy of supplying the place of Mr Ferguson. Dr John Bruce, another professor in the University of Edinburgh, has published two esteemed works, the "Elements of Morality, and the "First Principles of Philosophy." Dr Beattie, professor in the University of Aberdeen, has published "Elements of Moral Science," in 2 vols. 8vo.; an elementary work, which contains little that is new, but has the merit of correctness in the thought, and elegance in the style. Dr Beattie has, in his "Dissertations Moral and Critical, collected whatever was most interesting and original in his Lectures on Moral Philosophy. The Dissertations, and particularly those relating to criticism, are full of taste, of ingenious and original observations. The University of Aberdeen numbers also among its professors, Dr James Dunbar, author of a very ingenious moral work, entitled, "Essays on the History of Mankind."

Periodical works of morality, of which the Spectator presented the first model, are always suited to the English taste. Although this kind of writing has become more difficult since Addison has found successful imitators in the authors of the World, the Rambler, the Connoisseur, and the Adventurer, yet many living writers have attempted to follow his footsteps, and several with success. Of this number is Mr Mackenzie, the chief author of the Mirror and Lounger. The first of these works appeared at Edinburgh, in 1779 and 1780, and the second in 1785 and 1786. Mr Mackenzie, already distinguished by his romance entitled "The Man of Feeling," was assisted only by Scotsmen, among whom we may distinguish Messrs Craig, Abercromby, Frazer-Tytler, Henry, Cullen, &c. but it is to him that these works are indebted for their success, as he has written the greatest and best part. The Mirror and Lounger contain little that is original, connected with the knowledge of the human heart, and the precepts of morality. Neither have the fictions which are employed in diffusing variety over the portrait of manners, and characters, much merit in point of novelty. The critical and philosophical papers are often deficient in precision and depth, through the necessity of being understood by all readers. The success of these works has been produced chiefly by the papers on pathetic and sentimental subjects, and by those of gay and delicate pleasantry. The story of "La Roche," the object of which is to convert a Deist by the mere force of sentiment, is one of the most affecting that it is possible to read. The letters signed Homespun may be compared to the best humorous pieces inserted in the Spectator by Addison, and in the World by Chesterfield. These essays, in such various styles, are all by Mr Mackenzie.

METAPHYSICS.

Locke threw the same light upon Metaphysics, that Newton did upon Natural Philosophy; he has disciples who have gloriously followed his steps, though fewer among his countrymen than among the French. An Englishman has even attempted to revive the errors of ancient Metaphysics, and to combat the principles of Locke. Happily the works of Lord Monboddo, who is lately *dead*, are so full

ull of extravagance, that they have made no disciples, though they contain a number of ingenious and profound thoughts, of just observations, and learned researches. The works of this celebrated Scotchman are, "The Origin and progress of language," in four vols. 8vo. and "Ancient Metaphysics," in 5 vols. 4to. In this last work he maintains that the *orang outang* belongs to the human species, and is destitute of speech only through mere accident: he attempts also to prove that the syrens, the cyclops, the satyrs, men with eyes in their breast, men with the heads of dogs, &c. are not fabulous beings; that Egypt was, in ancient times, governed and taught by demons, &c.

Dr James Hutton, lately dead, is well known on the continent as a natural philosopher, particularly by his Theory of the Earth, in 2 vols. 8vo; but he deserves still more celebrity by his great metaphysical work, entitled, "Inquiry into the Principles of Knowledge and the Progress of Reason, &c. 3 vols. 4to. 1796. He there treats, 1. Of the natural progress of knowledge, or of the faculties of instinct which lead to science. 2. Of science, or of the principles which conduct to wisdom. 3. Of wisdom or philosophy, or of the proper end of science, and of the means of happinese. Under these three divisions, Dr Hutton treats all the questions which relate to the human understanding; he shews much sagacity and depth, and strikes out many new and original ideas. Some principles of his theory are contrary to that of Locke, and seem to attack the theological system.

Among living metaphysicians we may distinguish Mr Thomas Reid, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the university of Glasgow. His first work, entitled, "Inquiry into the human mind upon the principles of common sense," is intended to refute some principles relative to the human understanding, on which Berkley and Hume have founded a system of scepticism. In 1785, Dr Reid published "Essays on the intellectual powers of man," in one volume 4to. and a year after, "Essays on the active powers," in one volume 4to. He refers the first to the understanding, and the second to the will, essential and distinct faculties of our soul. Dr Reid is at once a good moralist and a sound metaphysician.

Dr Beattie, in his "Essay on the immutability of truth," proposes to refute Hume; he follows the principles of Reid, whose disciple he is, and combats the sceptics still more successfully than his master. His "Essay on the Theory of Language," has the merit of being written in a very clear and agreeable manner; but contains little novelty. It has been remarked, that in many of his essays, particularly those on memory and imagination, he has been sometimes led astray by the fear of meeting with Hume, which is neither just nor philosophical.

Dr James Gregory, who had the honour of succeeding the illustrious Cullen as professor of medicine in the university of Edinburgh, cultivates philosophy and literature with no less success. His philosophical and literary essays prove him to be a good writer and a profound thinker; he has applied, in a new manner, mathematical demonstration to metaphysics; his opinions upon the liberty and necessity of human actions have given occasion to long and animated discussions. No family perhaps has produced a greater number of learned men than that of Dr Gregory. For two centuries, it has constantly contained celebrated mathematicians and medical practitioners; his father, well known in the learned world, by medical works, which have contributed to the fame of the university of Edinburgh; is also the author of a

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moral work, translated into almost all languages, entitled "A Father's Legacy to his daughters.".

The "Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind," by Mr Dugald Stewart, another professor in the university of Edinburgh, will transmit his name to posterity as a man, who, with profound metaphysical genius, combines fancy and taste, whose knowledge embraces the whole circle of philosophy and literature, who is acquainted with the understanding and passions, who considers the character of man in his general nature, and such as it is presented by the manners existing in modern society.

MATHEMATICS, &c.

The university of Edinburgh, which has been rendered illustrious by the Maclaurins, the Gregories, and the Napiers, now contains few mathematicians of distinguished merit: Mr John Playfair is one of the number: he has published *Elements of Geometry* containing the six first books of Euclid, in the view of adapting the principles of ancient geometry to the actual state of the mathematical sciences, and to shew the advantages of the modern calculus. Mr Playfair has also written "Memoirs upon the astronomy and trigonometry of the Bramins," where he shews that these people must have made great progress in calculation from the most remote antiquity.

Mr John Clerk is the author of the best work on naval tactics which has been written in England; it is entitled, "Essay, systematical, historical, and practical, upon Naval Tactics," in 2 vols. 4to.; the first volume appeared in 1782, and was reprinted with additions in 1790: the second appeared in 1797. The celebrated Rodney set the greatest value upon this work, and even wrote some remarks upon the first volume, which he communicated to the author. Admiral Duncan, in the action which he had in 1793 with the Dutch fleet, followed a plan marked out in this essay; and on his return expressed in person his obligations to Mr Clerk. It is probable that this classical work will be soon translated into French, and that we will avail ourselves of Mr Clerk's ideas.

(*To be continued.*)

Anecdotes of the Life of Mr Fox.

THE family of Fox was originally seated in Wiltshire, and William Fox, of Farley, in that county, is the first of whom any mention has been made. His youngest son, Sir Stephen, appears to have resided abroad during the exile of the Stuart family; and when the restoration took place, his merits and services were not overlooked. He attained the honour of knighthood, then not so lavishly bestowed as at present, and became, in succession, a clerk of the Green Cloth, a Lord of the Treasury, &c. but the most remarkable incident of his life, perhaps, is the circumstance of his becoming a father when almost an octogenarian; for at this late period he married a second time, and was not only the founder of his own fortune, but also of two noble houses—those of Ilchester and Holland. Nor ought it to be forgotten, that Chelsea Hospital, that noble and munificent asylum for our soldiers, is chiefly indebted to him for its existence.

Such was the grandfather of the subject of this memoir. Henry Fox, his father, embarked at an early period of life in the ocean of politics, and made prizes of some of the best offices in the gift of the crown. He was Secretary at War, Secretary of State, and then Paymaster General of the Forces; the last of which employments rendered him obnoxious to censure, for being unpopular on account of his parliamentary conduct, which was of a high Tory complexion, the city of London was pleased to term him, in one of its addresses,

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"the defaulter of unaccounted millions." He is allowed, however, to have been a man of great talents and eloquence, and it is but justice to observe, that the immense emoluments which he derived from his situation, being, on one hand, restricted by no positive law, and, on the other, countenanced by uniform custom, were generally considered as the fair and regular perquisites of office *.

Charles James Fox, the third son of Henry Fox, afterwards Lord Holland †, by Georgina, eldest daughter of the late Duke of Richmond, was born on the 13th of January, O. S. in the year 1748. From his birth he was the darling of his father, and the family having just lost his elder brother Henry, he, of course, experienced much indulgence. Indeed, this partiality was carried to a great, and perhaps an unpardonable length; for nothing was refused to him, and all the servants of the family were at length accustomed to pay the most obsequious obedience to his commands, however whimsical or capricious.

Notwithstanding this, his education was not neglected; and as Montaigne's father was particularly anxious that he should be instructed in the dead languages at an early period of his life, so it was the wish of Lord Holland (for he had obtained a peerage soon after the accession of his present Majesty) that his son should be instructed at one and the same time in two living ones: he was accordingly taught French from his cradle, and spoke it while a boy with still greater fluency than English.

As he was intended for public life, so he received a public education, and was sent to Eton, when that school had attained a high degree of celebrity, under the auspices of Edward Barnard, M. A. who became head master in 1754.

At the age of thirteen he distinguished himself by his exercises, which reflect great credit on his precocious talents, and some of his juvenile friends even then contemplated him as a future statesman and orator ‡.

From Eton Mr Fox removed to Hertford College, Oxford, where he also distinguished himself by his talents; and Dr Newcome, his tutor, was afterwards rewarded with the Primacy of Ireland for his services on this occasion. After remaining there some time, he was immediately sent on his travels, according to the absurd custom of that day, by which an Englishman was bound to be better acquainted with the manners, fashions,

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* Henry Fox, Lord Holland, like his son Charles, cultivated the Muses, and we have seen "Verses to a Lady with an artificial Rose," which do him great credit.—The following is the first stanza:

"Fair copy of the fairest flower,
Thy colours equal Nature's power;
Thou hast the Rose's blushing hue,
Art full as pleasing to the view:
Go thou to Chloe's lovely breast,
Whose sweetness can give all the rest," &c.

† Lady Georgina Carolina Fox was created Baroness of Holland in 1762, and her husband Baron Holland, of Foxley, in the county of Wilts, April 16, 1763.

‡ Lord Carlisle's auguries may be considered as strictly prophetical, and it ought not to be forgotten, that, unlike some other prophecies, they were pronounced long anterior to the events recorded:

"How will my Fox, alone from strength of parts,
Shake the loud Senate, animate the hearts
Of fearful Statesmen! while around you stand
Both Peers and Commons list'ning your command.
What praise to Pitt, to Townshend e'er was due,
In future times, my Fox, shall wait on you."

shions, and productions, of every other country in Europe than his own. It will be scarcely supposed, by those who have seen Mr Fox, or examined his dress at any time during the last twenty years, that he had been once celebrated as a *beau garcon*; but the fact is, that at this period he was one of the most fashionable young men about town, and there are multitudes now living who still recollect his *chapeau bras*, his red-heeled shoes, and his blue hair-powder.

Meanwhile, his father, still keeping the original object in view, determined to inspire him with a taste for public business, and accordingly, in the beginning of 1768, he was returned for Midhurst, in the county of Sussex. Two things are remarkable on this occasion; the first is, that, like the celebrated Waller, he became a Member of the House of Commons before he attained the legal age: the second, that Midhurst was one of those very boroughs which he himself seems afterwards to have considered a nuisance in a free country.

As Lord Holland possessed the favour of Lord Bute, and enjoyed the confidence of his present Majesty, the career of public employments lay open to his son. Accordingly, he had been only two years in parliament when, on the 13th of February, 1770, he became a member of the Admiralty Board, at the time when the celebrated Admiral Sir Edward, afterwards Lord Hawke, presided there. On May 6, 1772, he resigned that situation, and on the 9th of January, 1773, was nominated a Commissioner of the Treasury.

At this period his political principles appear to have been strictly in unison with those of his father, and he was often afterwards reminded by his adversaries, that the doctrines advanced by him in the case of the printers who had been imprisoned, were rather unfavourable to the principles of liberty, while his assertion, "that the voice of the people was only to be heard in the House of Commons," was controverted by the whole tenor of the latter part of his life.

On the death of Lord Holland, in 1774, a new and memorable epoch occurred in the life of his son. At the age of twenty-six, he now felt himself completely freed from all restraint, in the possession of an ample patrimony *, to which was added the reversion of a profitable place †.

The reign of the passions now commenced, and swept away his fortune in the torrent; he was also doomed, nearly at the same time, to be deprived of his employment: for having given offence to Lord North, who was then First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, that nobleman formed a new Board, and having mentioned this circumstance in a laconic note, added, somewhat ironically, "that he did not see Mr Fox's name in the list of members."

Anterior to this period, the extraordinary talents of Mr Fox had only been known to his particular friends, but a field was, from this moment, opened for their display, which finally led to the most astonishing results. Happily, he had not pledged himself on the grand colonial question respecting taxation independent of representation, so that he rose in the House of Commons to debate on the subject of the American war free and unincumbered. He had hitherto but little studied the nature and end

* The chief part of it, situated at Kingsgate, Dandelion, and Queiks, in the isle of Thanet, was sold to Mr Powell, who had held a place under his father.

† The clerkship of the Pells in Ireland; this sinecure was purchased by the present Earl of Liverpool.

end of a free government, in a political point of view; and on this occasion the author of the "Sublime and Beautiful," then in the zenith of his talents, was his monitor.

Mr Fox obtained the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the spring of 1782, while the Marquis of Rockingham, the most uniform, honest, and upright statesman, whom we have possessed since the revolution, was nominated First Lord of the Treasury. Much was expected from, and much, it must be owned, was performed by a ministry, the most respectable of any that has been seen in England during the present reign. But the sudden death of the nobleman just mentioned, at once afflicted the nation and divided the friends of liberty; while the ex-minister and his adherents knew how to derive advantage from the storm, and reap benefit from the dismay that unhappily ensued.

A dispute, as had been foreseen, immediately took place about who should succeed as First Lord of the Treasury. The candidates were, Lord Shelburne, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne, and the present Duke of Portland; the favour of the King made the interest of the former preponderate, and a schism having ensued, Mr Fox retired in disgust. As the Earl of Chatham was accustomed to observe "that he would never be responsible for actions which he did not direct;" so the Secretary of State, when he withdrew, remarked, "that he had determined never to connive at plans in private, which he could not publicly avow."

What those *plans* may have been, we are left to guess. We have reason to believe, that the only ostensible dispute in the cabinet was relative to the independence of America, which Mr Fox wished to grant as a boon, while Lord Shelburne desired to confer it in the manner of a bargain: the secret, and perhaps leading cause, on the present occasion, originated in friendship to the Duke of Portland, then a very popular nobleman, whose exclusion had produced the most fatal jealousies among the best friends of liberty.

Mr Fox now resumed his old seat, facing the Treasury bench, while his former colleague, the Earl of Shelburne, was busied in concluding a peace with France, Spain, Holland, and the United States of America. This nobleman, although possessed of great talents, forgot to adopt the most obvious means for ensuring his own safety. In the first place, he did not call a new parliament, and in the next, he omitted to secure the immense advantages resulting from the press, which, in a free country, will always influence, if not govern, the nation. But even as it was, he would have triumphed, but for a most odious as well as impolitic coalition, supposed to be bottomed on ambition alone, and destitute of any common principle of union.

The political success of Mr Fox and Lord North was, however ephemeral. While they agreed in no one great measure for the common good, the nation seemed to unite as one man against them; and the King having become jealous of his prerogative, on the introduction of the "East India Bill," they were obliged to retire, but not until means had been resorted to, which no friend of the constitution could either advise or practise.

Mr Pitt now came into power; while Mr Fox placed himself at the head of the opposition, and a long contest took place between these two illustrious rivals. The events of the subsequent part of Mr Fox's life are so public, and so recent, that there can be little occasion for recalling them to the recollection of our readers.

In 1788, Mr Fox, worn out, and perhaps disgusted with public business, repaired to the continent, in com-

company with the lady * who has since been acknowledged as his wife, and after spending a few days with Gibbon † the historian, at Lausanne, entered the classic regions of Italy. But he was suddenly recalled, in consequence of the alarming illness of the King, and the business of the Regency Bill.

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* We understand that he was married to Mrs Armstead in 1780.

† Copy of a letter from Mr Gibbon to Lord Sheffield :—

"*Lausanne, Oct.* 4. 1788.

"The Man of the People, escaped from the tumult, the bloody tumult of the Westminster election, to the lakes and mountains of Switzerland, and I was informed that he was arrived at the Lion d'Or. I sent a compliment; he answered it in person, and settled at my house for the remainder of the day. I have eat and drank, and conversed and sat up all night with Fox in England; but it never happened, perhaps it never can happen again, that I should enjoy him as I did that day, alone, from ten in the morning till ten at night.

"Poor Devverdun, before his accident, wanted spirits to appear, and has regretted it since. Our conversation never flagged a moment: and he seemed thoroughly pleased with the place and with his company. We had little politics: though he gave me, in a few words, such a character of Pitt, as one great man should give of another, his rival: many of books, from my own, on which he flattered me very pleasantly, to Homer and the Arabian Nights; much about the country, my garden (which he understands far better than I do,) and, upon the whole, I think he envies me, and would do so were he minister. The next morning I gave him a guide to walk him about the town and country, and invited some company to meet him at dinner. The following day he continued his journey to Berne ond Zurich, and I have heard of him by various means.

"The people gaze on him as a prodigy, but he shews little inclination to converse with them."

4to. Ed. Vol. I. *of Mems. p.* 192.

As the political life and opinions of Mr Fox are so well known, it may be proper to say something of him as a man of letters. His *magnum opus*, which had engaged his attention for years, was a History of the period which immediately preceded and followed the Revolution; a subject alike congenial to his feelings and his habits. We understand that he was offered a very large sum of money for it, by a spirited bookseller, about three years since; but it was then, and is still, we fear, in an unfinished state.

The materials are said to have been nearly completed, but little or no progress made in the composition. We have understood, on good authority, that Mr Fox had, in the course of his researches, been led to form a more favourable opinion than is generally entertained, of the conduct of the unfortunate monarch James II.; and to suppose that he had at least formed no systematic design of subverting the liberties of his country. We are hence led to suppose that this work would have been distinguished, as much by its candour, as by its ability.

His "Letter to the Electors of Westminster," published in 1793, and which passed through no less than thirteen editions within a few months, may be in some measure considered as a legacy to posterity, as it contains a full and ample apology for his conduct during the former war with France.

Of his compositions while at Eton, the whole have been enumerated in chronological order; and in respect to his fugitive poetry, we shall here affix a list of such articles as have been seen by us.

1. His Verses to Mrs. now Lady, Crewe, beginning with,

"Where the loveliest expression to feature is joined," &c.

2. An

2. An Invocation to Poverty:
"O Poverty! of pale consumptive hue," &c.

3. Lines addressed to a lady who declared "that she did not care three skips of a l—se for me." We do not recollect the first line, but the *point* is, that "the lady of course had in her mouth what was always *running in her head.*"

4. Verses addressed to Mrs Fox, on his attaining the age of fifty: these are highly complimentary to that lady.

And, 5. Verses inscribed to his nephew, Lord Holland.

Of his single speeches, published we rather suppose without his cognizance or revision, the following is the best list we have been able to procure:

1. Speech to the Electors of Westminster, July 17, 1782.

2. Speech in Parliament on the East India Bill, 1783.

3. Speech on the Irish Resolutions, 1784.

4. Reply to Mr Pitt.

5. Two Speeches in behalf of a repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, March 2. 1790.

6. Speech on Mr Whitbread's motion on the Russian Armament, Mar. 1. 1792.

7. Speech at the Whig Club, Dec. 4. 1792.

8. Speech at the opening of Parliament Dec. 13. 1792.

9. Speech on the King's Message to the House of Commons, on the execution of Louis XVI. January 31, 1793.

10. Speech on the declaration of war by France, Feb. 10. 1793.

11. Speech on Mr Gray's motion for a Reform in Parliament, May 7, 1793.

12. On the State of the Nation March 24. 1795.

And, 13. A Sketch of the character of the late Most Noble Francis Duke of Bedford, as delivered in his Introductory Speech to a Motion for a new Writ for Tavistock, on the 16th of March, 1802.

In the character of Mr Fox, the most conspicuous part was that frankness, or candour, which distinguished him from most other men, and from all other politicians. Bold and resolute in public; in private life he was peculiarly mild and gentle, bland in his manners, and captivating in his conversation. Thus, while in St. Stephen's Chapel he assailed corruption with Stentorian voice and Herculean energy; at St Anne's hill he exhibited all the urbanity, and cultivated all the blandishments, of domestic retirement.

Possessed of a sanguine temperament, his follies at one period of his life, like his virtues at another, were carried to extremes. He sacrificed his nights and days, his health and fortune, to the worship of the blind goddess: and not content with his triumphs in St Stephen's Chapel, he aspired to give laws to Newmarket*. His keen and penetrating eye would follow a favourite courser from the starting post to the goal; his heart would pant with expectation as the race drew towards a conclusion; and that voice (fated to be more honourably and more usefully employed, in regulating the interests of an empire) was then prodigally wasted in cheering the foaming steed, and applauding the victorious rider. At length, abjuring the follies of the day, he began to use the arms, and practise the arts of a great statesman.

In his person and manner, Mr Fox somewhat resembled the sage of Ithaca: he was short and corpulent, his chest was capacious, his shoulders broad,

* A portion of the race ground is actually called the F. C. or Fox Course, at this day. It ought not to be omitted in this place, however, that Mr Fox always withdrew his name from Brookes's, the moment he accepted of any employment.

broad, his hair dark and thick, his eye-brows black and bushy, his complexion tinged with a yellow hue. In his youth he was celebrated for his agility; but of late years he had become obese and unwieldy, while his lower extremities sometime past began to exhibit the diagnostics of that disease which proved fatal to him, at six oclock on the afternoon of Saturday the 13th of September, 1806, without pain, and almost without a struggle, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

He expired at the house of his friend the Duke of Devonshire, in the arms of his nephew, Lord Holland, at Chiswick House, hitherto celebrated as one of the masterpieces of Palladio's art; but which will henceforth be viewed with a new degree of interest by Englishmen, as the spot within the sanctuary of which a Fox uttered his last sigh.

His face and figure will be long recollected; for there was something uncommon in both. His bust has been repeatedly carved by the chissel of Nollekens; the last labours of Sir Joshua were bestowed on his portrait; while Jones is supposed to have excelled in a mezzotinto likeness, and Smith and Opie in whole lengths: these are the more transitory emblems of the person; for to whom is it given to depict the animated flashes of his eye in the course of an argument, or the menacing action of his hand during debate, to describe the wisdom of his head, the kindness of his heart, or the eloquence of his tongue?

No man has ever been more ready to bestow praise on others; and in return he himself has been gratified with the eulogiums of almost every distinguished person of the present age. The great Lexicographer, although pensioned by the king, and unfriendly to his principles, avowed his attachment to his person, and his admiration of his genius. His schoolfellow the Earl of Carlisle hailed the dawning talents of his youth; the classical pen of Dr Parr offered a sincere tribute to the wonders of his maturer age; the Duchess of Devonshire, surrounded by the Loves and Graces, hailed him as the brightest ornament of his age; while the Duke of Bedford installed his bust in the unfinished Temple dedicated by him to Liberty, and requested of his successor, on his death-bed, that it might be completed for its reception *.

His corpse, entombed with our kings, statesmen, and heroes, will repose within the precincts of that city which he so long represented.

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* Verses by the Duchess of Devonshire, inscribed under the bust of Mr Fox, at Woburn.

"Here, 'midst the friends he lov'd, the man behold;
In truth unshaken, and in virtue bold:
Whose patriot zeal and uncorrupted mind
Dar'd to assert the freedom of mankind;
And whilst extending desolation far,
Ambition spread the baleful flames of war;
Fearless of blame, and eloquent to save,
'Twas he—'twas Fox, the warning counsel gave;
'Midst jarring conflicts stemm'd the tide of blood,
And to the menac'd world a sea-mark stood!

"Oh! had his voice in Mercy's cause prevail'd,
What grateful millions had the Statesman hail'd:
Whose wisdom bade the broils of nations cease,
And taught the world humanity and peace!
But though he fail'd, succeeding ages here
The vain yet pious effort shall revere:
Boast in their annals his illustrious name,
Uphold his greatness, and confirm his fame."

Reflections on a Stand of HACKNEY COACHES.

By SIR JOHN SINCLAIR.

THERE is no situation which furnishes more ample room for reflection, than where a stand of hackney coaches, and all the incidents connected therewith, can for some time be contemplated. A volume might be written upon the subject. I shall confine myself to a few particulars, which must strike even the most careless observer.

When a stand is full, what a variety of characters appear among the coachmen! You will see one sleeping on his box, another drinking with the waterman, a third feeding his horses, a fourth cleaning his carriage, and a fifth watching with anxiety and eagerness to catch the approaching passengers. The person who is foremost on the stand is in general first employed, but how often is it that the most active attracts the earliest notice, and is preferred to his more careless neighbours. Is it not the same in other situations; and can there be a better rule to go by, for obtaining success in other professions, besides that of a hackney coachman, than to adopt *activity* for your maxim?

The regular order in which the *generation of coaches*, (if I may be allowed that expression,) arrive at, and depart from, their respective places, is an exact emblem of the progress of human life. One is called off the moment it arrives, another remains an hour unnoticed: one gets a good job, another goes but a short distance, and is paid but a trifle: one is fortunate to-day, another to-morrow. The whole is a lottery, like that of human life, where the fate of each is diversified according to a thousand accidents.

If from these topics, the attention is directed to the unfortunate beings by whom these carriages are heavily dragged along, what reflections must not occur! You will observe the noblest of our domestic animals, reduced, probably from a state of ease, of comfort, and of luxury, to the most miserable of all situations; kept almost perpetually in harness; exposed, unsheltered, to all the vicissitudes of the seasons; living on scanty fare; forced by stripes to exert himself beyond his strength; and at last perishing, at a premature age, unknown and unpitied. Alas! how similar, at the same time, to the lot of a majority of the human species.

If from them our attention should be directed to the coach itself, what a source of contemplation! What art has not been employed in the construction;—what ingenuity in adjusting the different parts, and combining them together;—what taste was displayed in its original formation, in the elegant paintings with which it was adorned, in the emblazoning of the almost-faded arms, in the decoration of the proud supporters! How tawdry and unfashionable does it now appear! and, after all, what is human life, *but a coach*! At first, it is strong and powerful, and capable of surmounting, without difficulty, the roughest roads, or any other obstacle it has to encounter. In the gay period of its youth, it is splendidly ornamented, and attracts the admiration of all beholders. It gradually falls off, old age creeps on; first one wheel gives way, then another; its springs are broken down, the machine itself rapidly decays, it becomes an object of neglect, and is thrown aside to perish.

If from the coaches, we turn our eyes to the passengers who hire them from time to time, what a variety of reflections must not strike the mind. The same carriage conveys sometimes the wrangling pleader, at other times the thoughtful citizen; sometimes the gay Adonis to the midnight ball,

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at other times the devout methodist to church: sometimes it is filled with the old, sometimes with the young; sometimes with the sick, sometimes with the healthy; sometimes with the voracious epicure, hastening to a luxurious banquet, at other times with a miserable corpse, for whom a grave is already prepared, to receive its lifeless tenant.

In short, if any man wishes to be a true philosopher, let him resolve, *to contemplate a Stand of Coaches.*

Vindication of DR BEATTIE *from an Attack in the* LITERARY JOURNAL.

To the Editor.

SIR,

I AM a constant and attentive reader of the Review published in London, known by the name of *The Literary Journal.*" The conducters of it appear to possess as much learning and talent as any other class of literary journalists in Britain, and they seem to be animated by a spirit of liberality, which is not the less conspicuous in them, that it is a virtue by no means common among their brethren. Their principles, as far as I can pretend to judge, are correct in the leading characteristics of opinion: their politics are those of independent men, of intelligent friends to liberty: their religion is rational: and the morality which they inculcate and support, is of that kind which must have the approbation of every pure heart, and every enlightened understanding. I mention thus particularly my opinion of the general character of that collection of criticism, and its authors, because I am about to lay before your readers an instance of gross misconduct in the exercise of their censorial functions, and because I wish it to be understood that I do not adduce that case as an example of the ordinary way in which "*the Literary Journal*" is conducted. I regard the case to which I allude as an aberration from the path of impartial criticism which the conductors of that Journal are wont to tread; but it is an aberration from whence they must be recalled, and for which they deserve a chastisement fully as severe as they have ever themselves inflicted upon any literary delinquent.

In the Number for July, there is a criticism on the work lately presented to the world by Sir William Forbes, "An account of the life and writings of Dr James Beattie." Towards the conclusion of the paper, the following passages occur:

"The letters in the present collection, which we think the most exceptionable, both in matter and manner, are those, or at least a considerable part of those to the Duchess of Gordon. From some notion of gallantry, or from having been in an extraordinary degree flattered by the attentions of that distinguished lady, there is an overstraining in his letters to her which is any thing but graceful. After enjoying the company of her Grace during a long visit at Gordon Castle, we could have heartily sympathised with the Professor teling her, in his first letter, that he had felt much regret in parting from such company, and such a place; but who can bear to hear Dr Beattie saying, that he had wept copiously on such an occasion," &c.

"Those who are acquainted with the character of the Duchess, or even who have witnessed her career during a pretty long life, will smile at the Doctor's fears expressed in the following letter, [a letter is afterwards quoted,] that she was becoming too grave and serious, and at his solemn advices to her, not to indulge in melancholy and religious books."

"We have no doubt that the light-hearted Duchess would have a very hearty laugh with her companions

nions on the receipt of this sagacious epistle. We the more regret a few of these things, that they tend to confirm an impression which is very general among the people about Aberdeen, and which we have heard frequently expressed, that the Doctor danced, or rather dangled attendance upon the Duchess during the few years that she thought it worth her while to attend to him, in a manner not very consistent with the dignity of philosophy, and not very impressive on the esteem of the fair and illustrious lady herself; as appeared by the levity with which she treated him, and the amusement she often derived at his expence *."

When these sentences met my eye, I felt an emotion such as arises in the mind on hearing an imputation of unworthiness attached to a much-valued friend. I regarded Dr Beattie as a genuine poet—not the mere manufacturer of lines and stanzas, not the mechanical fabricator of verses, and a mercenary dealer in figures of speech—but as a man whose poetry reflected the powers and the virtues of his mind; whose soul was impressed with the liveliest images of moral excellence, and whose spirit was an emanation of "beauty immortal." I was therefore unwilling to believe a statement which degraded the author of "The Minstrel" into a sneaking parasite, a contemptible beggar of smiles from one who despised and derided him. Under this feeling (which many others must have experienced in common with me) I enquired of a gentleman who had long been honoured with the most endearing friendship of Dr Beattie, and to whom I had the pleasure of being known, whether there was any truth in the remarks made by the reviewer? His answer I yesterday received, and I received it with the more satisfaction, that it was accompanied by a request to give it publicity. I send you, therefore, the following letter from Dr Laing, which I know you will not hesitate to publish, particularly too, as he fears not to encounter any responsibility which may be incurred by such a proceeding.

Peterhead, Oct. 3. 1806.

DEAR SIR,

On looking into the Literary Journal for July 1806, I was pleased to observe the first article to be a criticism on Sir William Forbes's account of the Life and Writings of Dr Beattie; and from the candour apparent at the beginning, I hoped to find those sentiments of gratification and instruction confirmed which every person I had conversed with expressed on reading that book.—Some fault indeed is found with the author for not furnishing more minute information on Dr Beattie's education, and the early part of his life. But it is often a very difficult thing indeed to find such minute information, especially such as is both accurate and instructive. The genius that is to appear afterwards is not always indicated by outward appearances in early life; and frequently the man who has made no literary figure afterwards, has given as fair promises as he who has shone most brightly at a future period. A great deal depends on accidental circumstances. A young man of fine mental powers may by chance be placed in a counting-house, or in the army, where his employment shall lead him away from speculation to constant action; while another, of no superior, perhaps of inferior powers, shall, by his company, or by his position in life, be stimulated to mental exertion, and by industry arrive at a high literary station. Often also the changes going on in the mind of a student can be known only to himself: perhaps in his anxiety to advance he does not mark

* Pages 25, 29, and 27.

mark those changes, or more probably still does not record them. But it is known that Sir William Forbes had written many particulars of the life of Dr Beattie which do not now appear; being omitted by the advice of eminent friends, for the sake of brevity, and to secure a perusal to things still more useful.

In this censure, however, though there was diversity of opinion, there was no want of candour on the part of the reviewer: but, on the contrary, both Dr Beattie and his biographer meet with much just commendation. But how much was I surprised to find at the end of the paper a total dereliction of all candour, by insinuations of such meanness as would have rendered Dr Beattie unworthy of that respect which Sir William Forbes shews such solicitude to claim for him, and which the most honourable persons in the nation so liberally bestowed. The art of vilifying great characters consists in ascribing to them, not great crimes, for that the world would not so easily receive; but such meannesses as imply little criminality, but much sordidness of mind. For this purpose, the writer has endeavoured to give currency to some vulgar aspersions, founded solely on the misrepresentations of those who smarted under his reproof, or envied his success. What still more aggravates the fault is, that a lady of the highest respectability and rank is petulantly introduced as a subject of vulgar and groundless obloquy. Those who have had the honour of the Duchess of Gordon's acquaintance have always declared her elevated above the generality of the species, not more by her beauty, and by her rank, than by her merit, and by the powers of her mind—by her wit, her erudition, her exquisite sense and approbation of all excellency, moral and intellectual—by her unrivalled skill in managing conversation, and by the charm of making all around her happy. If such a person, therefore, honoured Dr Beattie with her approbation and favour, is it to be wondered at that a man of his just taste and grateful turn of mind should express himself with warmth in writing to her?

The reviewer dislikes both the matter and manner of Dr Beattie's letters to the Duchess of Gordon: but many, seemingly as good judges, have thought those letters as excellent as any in the whole collection. He blames the gallantry in them; but I may truly affirm, that if the letters she received from many of the most eminent persons in the nation, whose intellectual exertions have delighted and benefited the world, were before the public eye, they would appear to be not less complimental. As to that letter on which the Doctor says he wept after parting with the Duchess, perhaps a little more of her history and of his would be necessary for fully understanding it. The truth is, the Doctor wept, not barely for leaving the society of the Duchess, however delightful it was to him; but because he left her in a very low state of health and spirits, and was himself at that time, in such a state of affliction, as excited a tender sympathy with the sufferings of his friends.

The Duchess was not the only one of the family that honoured Dr Beattie with esteem and friendship. The Duke ever shewed the highest respect for him, and invited him to spend as much time at Gordon Castle as he could spare; and whether his Grace or the Duchess most admired him might have been hard to determine. Nor was his gratitude to the Duke, and affection for him and his family less ardent, as appears from the high regard with which he ever spoke of that nobleman, and from his dedicating a favourite part of his works to his son the Marquis of Huntly.

The writer of the article in question sneers at Dr Beattie's advice to the Duchess, not to yield too much

to

to serious contemplation. He little knows the nature of her Grace's mind. The truth is, she is naturally of a serious and religious temper; and her religion in general expresses itself in acts of rational devotion, in supporting the cause of virtue and truth, and in works of beneficence very widely extended. Not only does she employ much of her fortune in well-judged acts of charity, but I may say she writes more in recommending fit persons to the good offices of her friends in power, than some professed authors do for their daily bread. But a mind of this turn might readily, during bad health and low spirits, indulge too much in melancholy contemplation; and such was actually the case when the advice now mentioned was given. But from the gaiety and festivity of her Grace in public, the writer concludes there was little need to advise her against excessive seriousness. I have, however, had opportunity of knowing when the Duchess has been suffering severely with habitual head-ach, that she has, yet, during a part of those very days, dispatched more effectual study, and business, than many persons who had nothing else to occupy their minds; and at other parts of the same days she has proved the animating spirit of cheerfulness and social happiness. It would be rare to find one who can so effectually suppress all appearance of pain and sorrow, as she can do, when she thinks her duty to society requires it. As to her friendship to Dr Beattie, it was real, steady, and uninterrupted, to the day of his death. Nay what is remarkable, she was in his room, on a visit of tender friendship, while he lay a-dying; and ever since his death she never mentions his name without evident marks of respect and affection. That she should therefore expose his letters to the derision of her company is most unlikely; nor is it very probable that a person of her mind would often have in her company any one capable of jeering at Dr Beattie's sentiments: and if, in the promiscuous assemblage that must sometimes be collected, such an one should happen to be present, she could easily silence his impertinence, or dexterously lead the conversation another way.

After what I have said of the characters of these two eminent persons, it is almost needless to refute the mean slander, that Dr Beattie "*danced*, or rather *dangled attendance* upon the Duchess, during the few years that she thought it worth her while to attend to him, in a manner not consistent with the dignity of philosophy, &c." That Dr Beattie paid a respectful attention to the Duchess of Gordon is what he was proud to avow; and that it was repaid with equal respect, is not less certain. But that he paid any mean attention, unworthy of his character, I positively deny. Could he have been capable of it, her Grace esteemed him too much to have allowed it. Why indeed should he fawn on any person? He needed it not for courting the company of the great; for of that his merit had secured him an abundant share spontaneously offered.—For worldly emolument he did not court any one; as may appear from his conduct in regard to the offers made to him by the Queen, by Bishop Thomas, and many others. The conversation of the Duchess of Gordon then could be his only motive, and to obtain that he had no need for mean observances. But what is still a stronger proof, how could Dr Beattie have preserved to the last the uninterrupted esteem of Sir William Forbes, and of the highest characters in the nation, had he been capable of such mean conduct? the thing is impossible. That contemptible slander could only have arisen from the circumstance of Dr Beattie's being invited, among a select party, every night,

night, to supper with the Duchess during her stay at one time in Aberdeen. In that feast of the mind all the wise and good who knew of it rejoiced by sympathy; but the vain and foolish envied the parties, and raised the absurd tale. Dr Beattie was admired, esteemed, and beloved, by all good persons who really knew him; but, as usually happens in such cases, he was envied and hated by a party. The honest and respectable labours of Sir William Forbes have fixed his fame on an immovable basis. The Duchess of Gordon, also, though admired for her wit and beauty, esteemed for a character appropriate to her high rank, and blessed for her benignity, yet has not escaped the tongue of malice. Our sex naturally regarded her with veneration and affection, as did the honest and candid of the other. Many of her own sex, however, could not forgive her for so far outshining themselves. But if such disappointed females found any consolation for their inferiority in low slanders, it ill becomes grave reviewers, who profess to point out and patronise truth, to endeavour to give currency and permanency to base falsehoods. I have thought it incumbent upon me, therefore, who have been honoured with the friendship both of Dr Beattie and of the Duchess of Gordon, to bear testimony to the truth in the above respects, from my own knowledge, so that no person may persist in propagating these false and foolish stories through ignorance. Those who have been misled merely by popular reports, if they know me, will probably alter their sentiments: and if those who speak evil of these exalted characters, through malignity, do not cease their practices, I ought not to be disappointed; nor shall I trouble them or myself any more, even though they should honour me also with a share of their contempt and abuse.

And now, Sir, I have answered the question, which you, in your anxiety for the honour of Dr Beattie as a great and good man, proposed to me. In return, I have to beg of you as a favour, that you will make these observations as public as you can, that some reparation may be made to the injured character of two eminent persons, who have deserved well of all they could, and ill of none.

I am, dear Sir,
Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM LAING M. D.

Minister of St Peter's Chapel, Peterhead.

The publication of this attack on Dr Beattie's name appears to indicate an equal degree of malevolence and mental imbecility.

That unfounded scandal should be regarded as complete evidence of demerit in a person of the highest literary eminence, and of a character till now unimpeached, is an outrage upon justice too gross to be endured. If such were universally to be received as the criterion by which talents and virtues were to be estimated, the most illustrious and exalted of our species might be embalmed in infamy. It betrays a credulity unusually susceptible, when a man takes the splenetic effusions of tea-table envy as the guide of his opinion: and I see little to admire in the sagacity, and less to approve in the morality, which cannot, or will not, discriminate between the servility of a sycophant and the affectionate kindness of friendship. And what, let me ask the reviewer, was the nature of the friendship which subsisted between Dr Beattie and the Duchess of Gordon? I produce to the world, the testimony of one whom nobody will venture to contradict, that it was such an intercourse as was equally honourable to the Lady of rank and to the Man of letters;—that it was the reciprocal interchange of esteem and kindness, which takes place between congenial minds when they meet in Society;—that

it

it was a voluntary offering of applause to genius and to worth, on the one side; and on the other, the grateful but independent homage of a gentleman and a scholar to the brightest qualities that adorn the female character. If in this there be any thing which could for a moment afford room for misconception, it must be the circumstance that the Lady was in an elevated rank: but although I do not think the possession of such accidental greatness deserved, or would have obtained the veneration of a mind like Dr Beattie's, I do not see why it should deprive a titled personage of the most precious and the proudest enjoyments of life. Perhaps, indeed, Dr Beattie may have mistaken the character of the Duchess of Gordon: but I should consider the man who had the most enviable opportunities of knowing it to be fully as well qualified to form an accurate estimate of its nature as the good citizens of Aberdeen, and their humble echo,—a writer in the Literary Journal.

Of all the crimes which the laws do not punish, there is none more atrocious than that which robs departed genius of its honour,—the anticipated treasure which, in moments of depression, is its dearest consolation, and, too often, its only reward. To vilify the memory of him whose lips are sealed in eternal silence, to pour dishonour on the tomb, is indeed a mixture of cowardice and of wickedness for which language wants an appropriate epithet.

Edinburgh.
7th Oct. 1806. } *A. P.*

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

1. The Life of James Beattie, L. L. D. late Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Aberdeen. By Sir William Forbes Bart. 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d. Constable & Co.

WE do not remember to have opened any work with more favourable prepossessions than we have done in the case of the present memoir. The subject of it had become the object of a peculiar interest, both by the merit of his writings, by the beneficence of their tendency, and the amiable feelings which they expressed. In regard to the author, whose singular worth has been so long known to the inhabitants of this city, it was agreeable to discover, both the respect he entertained for the memory of his departed friend, and that a life of useful industry and active benevolence were in him dignified and adorned by the pursuit of letters and philosophy.

Considering the character of the writer as a man of business, and of the world, it cannot be supposed that his composition should be polished and adorned like that of a professed author. But he every where displays good sense, a careful attention to matters of fact, and a sincere attachment to the friend whose history he records; nor where the subject requires it, is his style deficient in energy and animation. And we may easily forgive a slight tincture of not unamiable vanity, which prompts him studiously to record the names of persons distinguished by genius and virtue with whom he enjoyed the intercourse of private friendship.

The greater part of these volumes is occupied with the letters of Dr Beattie. The worthy Baronet, following the example of Mason in his life of Gray, after giving an account of Dr Beattie's early life, has done little more than connect these letters by his narrative. We have perused them with a degree of pleasure which we have not always derived from the correspondence of literary men. Many, especially of the last age, have distinguished themselves by an affectation of smartness, and of saying every thing in a flippant, half-witty style, of little value, even where it appears in perfection (as it does in the writings of Lady Mary Montague) but which is ex-

extremely awkward in the mouth of a recluse scholar. Such appears to us to be the fault of those of Pope and most of his contemporaries; nor are Gray's altogether free from the same blemish. Beattie indeed, where he attempts wit, either in prose or poetry, always fails; but the attempt is rare, and his letters are more frequently expressive only of unaffected good sense and natural feeling. Good sense indeed appears to us to be more characteristic of Dr Beattie's understanding than any extensive philosophical talents, so that we are disposed to prefer his letters, where it only is required, to most of his other prose compositions.

Dr Beattie was born at Lawrencekirk in Kincardineshire, then a very small village, though since, chiefly we believe through the exertions of Lord Gardenstone, it has become a place of considerable importance. His father was a small farmer, of very respectable character. At an early age he was sent to the parish school, and began to display his poetical genius. It is said to have been first roused by Ogilvy's translation of Virgil. Among his school-fellows he went by the name of the Poet, and used, often, in the night-time, to get out of bed, and walk about his chamber, in order to write down any poetical thought that had struck his fancy.

In the year 1749, he went to the university of Aberdeen, and gained one of those bursaries which are bestowed by a trial of merit. Here he was particularly noticed by Dr Blackwell, Professor of Greek, and author of several learned publications, who made him a present of a book, with an inscription importing that he considered him as the best of his scholars. He attended also the divinity lectures, when it was observed of his discourses, as it had been of Thomson's, that he spoke poetry in prose.

On finishing his course of study at the university, he was appointed to the humble office of schoolmaster of Fordoun, a small village about six miles from Lawrencekirk. Here he continued four years, which, the duties of his office excepted, were spent in solitude and meditation. Our author has given a very interesting account of what may be called the poetical education of the future bard, which we cannot forbear extracting.

In this obscure situation he must have passed many of his hours in solitude; for, except that of Mr Forbes, the parish minister, who shewed him great kindness, and in whose family he frequently visited, he had scarcely any other society than that of the neighbouring peasantry, from whose conversation he could derive little amusement, and no information. But he had a never-failing resource in his own mind, in those meditations which he loved to indulge, amidst the beautiful and sublime scenery of that neighbourhood, which furnished him with endless amusement. At a small distance from the place of his residence, a deep and extensive glen, finely cloathed with wood, runs up into the mountains. Thither he frequently repaired, and there several of his earliest pieces were written. From that wild and romantic spot he drew, as from the life, some of the finest descriptions, and most beautiful pictures of nature, in his poetical compositions. He has been heard to say, for instance, that the description of the owl, in his charming poem on "Retirement,"

> "Whence the scar'd owl, on pinions grey,
> "Breaks from the rustling boughs,
> "And down the lone vale sails away
> "To more profound repose."

was drawn after real nature. And the seventeenth stanza of the second book of "the Minstrel," in which he so feelingly describes the spot of which he most approved, for his place of sepulture, is so very exact a picture of the situation of the churchyard of Lawrencekirk, which stands near to his mother's house, and in which is the school-house where he was daily taught, that he must certainly have had it in his view at the time he wrote the following beautiful lines.

"Let

" Let vanity adorn the marble tomb
" With trophies, rhymes, and scutcheons of renown,
" In the deep dungeon of some Gothic dome,
" Where night and desolation ever frown.
" Mine be the breezy hill that skirts the down,
" Where a green grassy turf is all I crave,
" With here and there a violet bestrown,
" Fast by a brook or fountain's murmuring wave;
" And many an evening sun shine sweetly on my grave.

It was his supreme delight to saunter in the fields the live-long night, contemplating the sky, and marking the approach of day; and he used to describe with peculiar animation the pleasure he received from the soaring of the lark in a summer morning. A beautiful landscape, which he has magnificently described in the twentieth stanza of the first book of "the Minstrel," corresponds exactly with what must have presented itself to his poetical imagination, on those occasions, at the approach of the rising sun, as he would view the grandeur of that scene from the hill in the neighbourhood of his native village. The high hill which rises to the west of Fordoun would, in a misty morning, supply him with one of the images so beautifully described in the twenty-first stanza. And the twentieth stanza of the second book of "the Minstrel' describes a night-scene unquestionably drawn from nature, in which he probably had in view Homer's sublime description of the moon, in the eighth book of the Iliad, so admirably translated by Pope, that an eminent critic has not scrupled to declare it to be superior to the original *. He used, himself, to tell, that it was from the top of a high hill in the neighbourhood that he first beheld the ocean, the sight of which, he declared, made the most lively impression on his mind.

It is pleasing, I think, to contemplate these his early habits, so congenial to the feelings of a poetical and warm imagination; and, therefore, I trust I shall be forgiven for having dwelt on them so long.

His first patron was the late Lord Gardenstown, who being at that time sheriff of the county of Kincardine, resided occasionally at Woodstock, a house in the neighbourhood of Fordoun. To Mr Garden, Beattie became accidentally known, by his having found him one day in his favourite glen, employed in writing with a pencil. On enquiring what he was about, and finding that he was employed in the composition of a poem, Mr Garden's curiosity was attracted, and from that period he took the young bard under his protection. Dr Beattie has been frequently heard to mention an anecdote which took place in the early part of his acquaintance with that gentleman. Mr Garden, having seen some of his pieces in manuscript, and entertaining some doubt of their being entirely of his own composition, in order to satisfy himself of the abilities of the young poet, asked him, with politeness, to translate the invocation to Venus from the first book of Lucretius. In compliance with this request, Beattie retired into the adjoining wood, and in no long time produced the translation, bearing all the marks of original composition, for it was much blotted with alterations and corrections. It was printed in the first collection of Dr Beattie's poems in the year 1760, but omitted in all the subsequent editions.

He also became known at this time to Lord Monboddo (whose family seat is in the parish of Fordoun,) with whom he always maintained a friendly intercourse, although they essentially differed in some very material points, as must be very apparent to those who are conversant with their writings. P. 19.

This solitary and rural situation, in which he was placed during the most susceptible period of life, doubtless tended to strengthen that pensive cast, that devotion to the beauties of nature, and that tender melancholy by which his genius was characterised.

In 1758 Beattie became usher to the grammar school of Aberdeen; and however small the promotion may appear, it was yet attended with

* Melmoth's Letters of Sir Thomas Fitzosborn, letter xx. p. 85.

with great and lasting advantages. He had now access to books and literary society, and met with opportunities of making friends, who were soon serviceable to him beyond his warmest expectations. On the death of Dr Duncan, professor of Natural Philosophy, Beattie, to his own infinite surprise, was, through the interest of Mr Arbuthnot, late secretary to the Board of Trustees, appointed to succeed him; and he soon after obtained, in the chair of Moral Philosophy, a situation more suited to his genius and inclination. To the duties of this important office he proceeded from that time to apply himself in a manner the most conscientious and indefatigable.

Soon after this, Dr Beattie became member of a philosophical society, celebrated by the number of great men whom it counted among its members. Besides Beattie, it contained Reid, Gregory, and Gerard; men who, with genius and philosophy, united a sacred regard to truth, and to every thing connected with the best interests of the species. We extract the following short account of the mode of conducting it.

> The members met at five o'clock in the evening (for in those days at Aberdeen, it was the custom to dine early,) when one of the members, as president, took the chair, and left it at half an hour after eight, when they partook of a slight and unexpensive collation, and at ten o'clock they separated *.
>
> At these meetings, a part of the evening's entertainment was the reading a short essay, composed by one of the members in his turn. Besides those more formal compositions, thus read as discourses, a literary or philosophical question was proposed each night, for the subject of conversation at the subsequent meetings. And it was the duty of the proposer of the question to open the discussion: by him also the opinions of the members who took a part in it were digested into the form of an essay, which was ingrossed in the *album* of the society. P. 37.

Dr Beattie had not hitherto published any poems, except one or two which appeared in the Scots magazine; but about this time he published a small volume, which, besides those usually appended to the Minstrel, contained a Translation of the ten pastorals of Virgil, and one or two from Horace and Anacreon. It contained also the Ode to Peace, and the Triumph of Melancholy, which have been omitted in some later editions. This omission Sir William justly considers as unmerited, and, that they may not be lost altogether, has placed in the appendix. For our part, we cannot help thinking this rather a strange place, and would have preferred seeing them, along with the other poems in the projected general edition of our author's works. Dr Beattie's judgement, in estimating his own productions, has not been very conspicuous; for, while he rejected these, he has retained a fable, entitled 'The Hares', which possesses very little merit.—This is probably owing not so much to its being a fable, as to its being a humourous fable; for tho' Dr B. seems to have taken great delight in writing humorous poetry, it was a talent which nature had completely denied him. Sir William proposes therefore to reject it in the edition of his works; a step with regard to the propriety of which we are rather doubtful; for the collection of an author's works ought probably to contain all those which he acknowledged, and not a mere selection. We are left in the dark as to the fate of the translations from Virgil: though from a criticism, full of taste and discrimination, written by Lord Woodhouselee, they appear to be possessed of considerable merit.

These poems were favourably received, and procured Dr Beattie a considerable degree of reputation. A

year

* Rules of the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen, MS.

year or two after, he seems to have formed the first design of his "Essay on Truth." He thus mentions it in a letter to Sir William Forbes.

I am a member of a club in this town who style themselves the Philosophical Society. We have meetings every fortnight, and deliver discourses in our turn. I hope you will not think the worse of this Society, when I tell you, that to it the world is indebted for "A comparative view of the Faculties of Man," and an "Enquiry into Human Nature, on the Principles of Common Sense." Criticism is the field in which I have hitherto (chiefly at least) chosen to expatiate; but an accidental question lately furnished me with an hint, which I made the subject of a two hours discourse at our last meeting. I have for some time wished for an opportunity of publishing something relating to the business of my own profession, and I think I have now found an opportunity; for the doctrine of my last discourse seems to be of importance, and I have already finished two-thirds of my plan. My doctrine is this: that as we know nothing of the eternal relations of things, *that* to us *is* and must be *truth*, which we feel that we must believe; and *that* to us is falsehood, which we feel that we must disbelieve. I have shown, that all genuine reasoning does ultimately terminate in certain principles, which it is impossible to disbelieve, and as impossible to prove: that therefore the ultimate standard of truth to us is common sense, or that instinctive conviction into which all true reasoning does resolve itself: that therefore what contradicts common sense is in itself absurd, however subtle the arguments which support it: for such is the ambiguity and insufficiency of language, that it is easy to argue on either side of any question with acuteness sufficient to confound one who is not expert in the art of reasoning. My principles, in the main, are not essentially different from Dr Reid's; but they seem to offer a more compendious method of destroying scepticism. I intend to show (and have already in part shown,) that all sophistical reasoning is marked with certain characters which distinguish it from true investigation: and thus I flatter myself I shall be able to discover a method of detecting sophistry, even when one is not able to give a logical confutation of its arguments. I intend farther to inquire into the nature of that modification of intellect which qualifies a man for being a sceptic; and I think I am able to prove that it is not genius, but the want of it. However, it will be summer before I can finish my project. I own it is not without indignation that I see sceptics and their writings (which are the bane not only of science, but also of virtue so much in vogue in the present age."

P. 79.

Some years after, in a letter to Dr Blacklock, when the work was now nearly completed, he explains more fully his views on the subject.

In my younger days I read chiefly for the sake of amusement, and I found myself best amused with the classics, and what we call the *belles lettres*. Metaphysics I disliked; mathematics pleased me better; but I found my mind neither improved nor gratified by that study. When Providence allotted me my present station, it became incumbent on me to read what had been written on the subject of morals and human nature: the works of Locke, Berkeley, and Hume, were celebrated as masterpieces in this way; to them therefore I had recourse. But as I began to study them with great prejudices in their favour, you will readily conceive how strangely I was surprised to find them, as I thought, replete with absurdities. I pondered these absurdities; I weighed the arguments, with which I was sometimes not a little confounded; and the result was, that I began at last to suspect my own understanding, and to think that I had not capacity for such a study. For I could not conceive it possible that the absurdities of these authors were so great as they seemed to me to be; otherwise, thought I, the world would never admire them so much. About this time some excellent antisceptical works made their appearance, particularly Reid's "Inquiry into the Human Mind." Then it was that I began to have a little more confidence in my own judgement, when I found it confirmed by those of whose abilities I did not entertain the least distrust. I reviewed my authors again, with a very different temper of mind. A very little truth will sometimes enlighten

lighten a vast extent of Science. I found that the sceptical philosophy was not what the world imagined it to be, nor what I, following the opinion of the world, had hitherto imagined it to be; but a frivolous, though dangerous, system of verbal subtilty, which it required neither genius, nor learning, nor taste, nor knowledge of mankind, to be able to put together; but only a captious temper, an irreligious spirit, a moderate command of words, an extraordinary degree of vanity and presumption. You will easily perceive that I am speaking of this philosophy only in its most extravagant state, that is, as it appears in the works of Mr Hume. The more I study it, the more am I confirmed in this opinion. But while I applauded and admired the sagacity of those who had led me into, or at least encouraged me to proceed in, this train of thinking, I was not altogether satisfied with them in another respect. I could not approve that extraordinary adulation which some of them paid to their arch-adversary.—I could not conceive the propriety of paying compliments to a man's *heart* at the very time one is proving that his aim is to subvert the principles of truth, virtue, and religion; nor to his *understanding*, when we are charging him with publishing the grossest and most contemptible nonsense. I thought I then foresaw, what I have since found to happen, that this controversy would be looked upon rather as a trial of skill between two logicians, than as a disquisition in which the best interests of mankind were concerned: and that the world, especially the fashionable part of it, would still be disposed to pay the greatest deference to the opinions of him who, even by the acknowledgement of his antagonists, was confessed to be the best philosopher and the soundest reasoner. All this has happened and more. Some, to my certain knowledge, have said, that Mr Hume and his adversaries did really act in concert, in order mutually to promote the sale of one another's works; as a proof of which, they mention not only the extravagant compliments that pass between them, but also the circumstance of Dr R. * and Dr C. † sending their manuscripts to be perused and corrected by Mr Hume before they gave them to the press. I, who knew both the men, am very sensible of the gross falsehood of these reports. As to the affair of the manuscripts, it was, I am convinced, candour and modesty that induced them to it. But the world knows no such thing: and therefore may be excused for mistaking the meaning of actions that have really an equivocal appearance. I know likewise that they are sincere, not only in the detestation they express for Hume's irreligious tenets, but also in the compliments they have made to his talents; for they both look upon him as an extraordinary genius, a point in which I cannot agree with them. But while I thus vindicate them from imputations which the world from its ignorance of circumstances has laid to their charge, I cannot approve them in every thing. I wish they had carried their researches a little farther, and expressed themselves with a little more firmness and spirit. For well I know that their works, for want of this, will never produce that effect which (if all mankind were cool metaphysical reasoners) might be expected from them. There is another thing in which my judgement differs considerably from that of the gentlemen just mentioned. They have great metaphysical abilities; and they love the metaphysical sciences. I do not. I am convinced that this metaphysical spirit is the bane of true learning, true taste, and true science; that to it we owe all this modern scepticism and atheism; that it has a bad effect upon the human faculties, and tends not a little to sour the temper, to subvert good principles, and to disqualify men for the business of life. P. 130.

The publication of this work, however, had nearly been stopt; as the bookseller, alarmed by the abstruseness of the subject, was unwilling to purchase it. This difficulty was removed by the friendly interference of Sir William and Mr Arbuthnot, in the following manner:

In this dilemma, it occurred to me, that we might, without much artifice, bring the business to an easy conclusion by our own interposition. We therefore resolved, that we ourselves should be the purchasers, at a sum with which we knew Dr Beattie would be well satisfied,

* Dr Reid. † Dr Campbell.

tisfied, as the price of the first edition. But it was absolutely necessary that the business should be glossed over as much as possible; otherwise, we had reason to fear he would not give his consent to our taking on us a risk, which he himself had refused to run.

I therefore wrote to him (nothing surely but the truth, although, I confess, not the whole truth,) that the manuscript was sold for fifty guineas, which I remitted to him by bank bill; and I added, that we had stipulated with the bookseller who was to print the book, that we should be partners in the publication. On such trivial causes do things of considerable moment often depend; for had it not been for this interference of ours in this somewhat ambiguous manner, perhaps the "Essay on Truth," on which all Dr Beattie's future fortunes hinged, might never have seen the light. P. 147.

Dr Beattie now seriously began the task of preparing his manuscript for the press. Several friends, to whom he shewed it, strongly advised him to correct some asperities to which he had given way, and he complied with this advice to a certain extent, though he might probably, with advantage, have gone somewhat farther. However, all things being at last arranged, in the month of May 1770, the "Essay on Truth" made its appearance.

The time of its publication was favourable. The pernicious tendency of the sceptical tenets which were then afloat, and the extensive circulation for which they were indebted to the talents of some of their supporters, and particularly of Mr Hume, had produced, in all serious and religious persons, a general disposition to welcome any attempt which might be made to refute them. Beattie, when compared to Reid and Campbell, was indeed rather superficial, and the degree of temper and candour with which they carried on the controversy (and of which he expresses such unmerited disapprobation) gave them another point of superiority. Yet was his work in some respects, more suited to the wants of the bulk of readers. It is easily understood; written in a conversation style, and with a variety of familiar and agreeable illustrations. And even with regard to that degree of asperity which pervades it, and to the contempt, sometimes rather ill founded, which he expresses for the talents of his opponents, these certainly are not to be generally approved of in philosophical composition; yet, as upon the bulk of readers they produce a more powerful impression than mere reasoning, and as the opposite party do not appear to have abstained from them, something may be said in favour of their occasional use.

Grievous complaints were made by Mr Hume and his friends, against the severity of this work; but it was favourably received by the public in general; and Lord Lyttleton, Mrs Montague, Dr Porteous, Dr Johnson, with many other literary men of eminence, expressed their high approbation of it.

Dr Beattie seems always to have found this an ungrateful study, and complains even of his health being injured by it. On completing therefore the publication of his work, he returned with pleasure to his "fond and first pursuit." Some years before he had began the composition of the Minstrel. In a letter to Dr Blacklock, he gives the following account of its origin.

"My performance in Spenser's stanza has not advanced a single line these many months. It is called the "Min-"strel." The subject was suggested by a dissertation on the old minstrels, which is prefixed to a collection of ballads lately published by Dodsley in three volumes. I propose to give an account of the birth, education, and adventures of one of those bards; in which I shall have full scope for description, sentiment, satire, and even a certain species of humour and of pathos, which, in the opinion of my great master, are by no means inconsistent, as is evident from

from his works. My hero is to be born in the south of Scotland; which you know was the native land of the English minstrels; I mean of those minstrels who traveiled into England, and supported themselves there by singing their ballads to the harp. His father is a shepherd. The son will have a natural taste for music and the beauties of nature; which, however, languishes for want of culture, till in due time he meets with a hermit, who gives him some instruction; but endeavours to check his genius for poetry and adventures, by representing the happiness of obscurity and solitude, and the bad reception which poetry has met with in almost every age. The poor swain acquiesces in this advice, and resolves to follow his father's employment; when, on a sudden, the country is invaded by the Danes or English borderers, (I know not which) and he is stript of all his little fortune, and obliged by necessity to commence minstrel.—This is all that that I have as yet conceited of the plan. I have written 150 lines, but my hero is not yet born, tho' now in a fair way of being so, for his parents are described and married. I know not whether I shall ever proceed any farther; however, I am not dissatisfied with what I have written". P. 102.

Having now completed the first canto, he published it soon after the second edition of the Essay on Truth. It met with universal admiration; but the most flattering praise which it received was that contained in the following letter from Lord Lyttleton. It was addressed to Mrs Montague, who had presented him with a copy.

"I read your 'Minstrel' last night, with as much rapture, as poetry, in her noblest, sweetest charms, ever raised in my soul. It seemed to me, that my once most beloved minstrel, Thomson, was come down from heaven, refined by the converse of purer spirits than those he lived with here, to let me hear him sing again the beauties of nature, and the finest feelings of virtue, not with human, but with angelic strains! I beg you to express my gratitude to the poet for the pleasure he has given me. Your eloquence alone can do justice to my sense of his admirable genius, and the excellent use he makes of it. Would it were in my power to do him any service!" P. 193.

We may easily conceive how much Dr Beattie must have been gratified by this letter. And here we cannot pass over a criticism made by several correspondents and admitted even by himself, upon the want of incident in this poem. In this there appears to us to be a great want of discernment, as to the nature of Dr Beattie's genius. His excellence consists almost wholly in the expression of that gentle and tender enthusiasm which is inspired by the solitary contemplation of the beauties of nature. Whenever he touches upon this theme, whether in poetry or prose, he is always delightful. But we have great doubts whether he be equally qualified to excel in heroic or narrative poetry of any kind. No rule is more important for a poet than that of "Nihil invita Minerva," and we think it fortunate that Dr Beattie should have been led to confine himself to that tone of poetry which was best calculated for displaying his peculiar excellences.

(To be continued.)

II. Ballads and Lyrical Pieces. By Walter Scott, Esq. 8vo. 7s. 6d. Constable and Co.

THESE ballads are collected out of the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, and Mr Lewis's Tales of Wonder, where they first appeared. The extraordinary, and well-merited celebrity, which Mr Scott has acquired by his "Lay of the last Minstrel," naturally attracted the curiosity of poetical readers towards his other performances; and as these were dispersed in the above-mentioned publications, which are both of considerable magnitude and price, the present collection of them into a small volume is likely to be generally acceptable. It contains the following:

Glenfinlas, or Lord Ronald's Coronach,... The Eve of Saint John,... Cadyow Castle ...The,

...The Grey Brother,...Thomas the Rhymer, Part I. II. and III...The Fire King,...Frederick and Alice,...The Wild Huntsmen,...War Song,...The Norman Horse-Shoe,...The Dying Bard,...The Maid of Toro,...Hellvellyn.

Many of these pieces possess very considerable merit; though we cannot but consider the Lay of the last Minstrel as decidedly the chef d'oeuvre of Mr Scott; for with greater force of genius, it unites a degree of simplicity which he had not before attained. Glenfinlas, however, is a very fine poem; and with the translations (or paraphrases) from Burger, appears to us the best of those formerly published. At the end of the volume are several songs, produced for the musical collections of Messrs White and Thomson. They seem to be written later than the Lay, and prove, we think, that in the course of composing that poem, Mr Scott's genius had received a permanent improvement. They are marked by that character of sedate and solemn tenderness in which he particularly excels. We shall present our readers with Hellvellyn, which is thus prefaced:

In the spring of 1805, a young gentleman of talents, and of a most amiable disposition, perished by losing his way on the mountain Hellvellyn. His remains were not discovered till three months afterwards, when they were found guarded by a faithful terrier-bitch, his constant attendant during frequent solitary rambles through the wilds of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

I Climbed the dark brow of the mighty Hellvellyn,
Lakes and mountains beneath me gleamed misty and wide;
All was still, save, by fits, when the eagle was yelling,
And starting around me the echoes replied.
On the right, Striden-edge round the Red-tarn was bending,
And Catchedicam its left verge was defending,
One huge nameless rock in the front was ascending,
When I marked the sad spot where the wanderer had died.

Dark green was that spot, mid the brown mountain-heather,
Where the Pilgrim of Nature lay stretched in decay,
Like the corpse of an outcast abandoned to weather,
Till the mountain-winds wasted the tenantless clay.
Nor yet quite deserted, though lonely extended,
For, faithful in death, his mute favourite attended,
The much-loved remains of her master defended,
And chased the hill-fox and the raven away.

How long didst thou think that his silence was slumber;
When the wind waved his garment, how oft didst thou start;
How many long days and long weeks didst thou number,
Ere he faded before thee, the friend of thy heart;
And, Oh! was it meet, that,...no requiem read o'er him,
No mother to weep, and no friend to deplore him,
And thou, little guardian, alone stretched before him,...
Unhonoured the Pilgrim from life should depart?

When a Prince to the fate of the Peasant has yielded,
The tapestry waves dark round the dim-lighted hall;
With scutcheons of silver the coffin is shielded,
And pages stand mute by the canopied pall:
Through the courts, at deep midnight, the torches are gleaming;
In the proudly-arched chapel the banners are beaming;
Far adown the long aisle sacred music is streaming,
Lamenting a Chief of the People should fall.

But meeter for thee, gentle lover of nature,
To lay down thy head like the meek mountain lamb;
When wildered, he drops from some cliff huge in stature,
And draws his last sob by the side of his dam.
And more stately thy couch by this desert lake lying,
Thy obsequies sung by the grey plover flying,
With one faithful friend but to witness thy dying,
In the arms of Hellvellyn and Catchedicam.

This volume contains also the Dying Bard and the Maid of Toro, which are both possessed of considerable merit.

Scot.

New Works published in EDINBURGH.

ORIGINAL Memoirs written during the great civil war; being the Life of Sir Henry Slingsby, and Memoirs of Captain Hodgson, with notes, &c. Edited by Walter Scott, Esq. 8vo. 12s. l. p. 1l. 7s.

Pirie's Miscellaneous Works, 6 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s. (Perth.)

Count Alfieri's Italian Tragedies, with two others, by Marquis Maffei, and Abati Monti. To which are added, Biographical and Critical accounts of the Life and Writings of Alfieri. By Antonio Montucci, Sanese, L.L.D. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

A Treatise on the Varieties and Consequences of Ophthalmia. By Arthur Edmonstone M. D. 8vo. 7s.

Reflections on the Administration of Civil Justice in Scotland, 8vo. 2s 6d.

An Attempt to delineate some of the public services of Lord Melville, a poem, 8vo. 1s.

Extraits des Meilleurs auteurs François en prose & en vers, par M. Hallard, 12mo. 6s.

The British Indian Monitor; or Substance of different works on the Hindostanee language. By the author of Hindostanee philology, &c. vol. 1. 8vo.

A system of practical Book keeping, by C. Buchan, 8vo. 7s.

The Edinburgh Review, No. 17. This number contains Barrow's voyage to Cochin China.—Sir James Hall on the effects of heat and compression.—Willan, Mosely, Moore, and Squirrel on vaccination.—Journal des mines.—Craig's life of Millar.—Asiatic researches.—Foster on exchanges.—Memoirs of Dr Priestley.—Mrs Trimmer on education.—Miseries of human life.—Helme's Travels from Buenos Ayres, &c.

The Medical Journal, No. VIII.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

Mr Arrowsmith's New Map of Scotland, to which we alluded in our Number for November 1805, is nearly completed, and its publication may be expected in January or February next. It will be constructed from original materials, to which he has obtained access by means of the parliamentary commissioners for making roads and building bridges in the highlands of Scotland.

The elaborate military survey of the mainland of Scotland, made in the middle of the last century, and preserved in his Majesty's library, has been copied and reduced for the present map, and the several proprietors of the western islands have communicated all their surveys, most of which have been recently executed.

In addition to the astronomical observations heretofore known, many latitudes and longitudes have been purposely ascertained for this map, as well as a considerable number of magnetic variations.

The map is to be accompanied by a memoir, explanatory of the several documents on which it has been constructed.

Proposals have been circulated for publishing, by subscription, a catalogue of plants growing in the liberties of *Berwick*, and the adjacent parts of the country on both sides of the Tweed; arranged according to the system of Linnæus, including their English as well as systematic names, and the several places of their growth. It will be printed in an octavo size, so as to correspond with the History of Berwick. The price will be 3s. No more copies will be printed than are subscribed for.

A second volume of the *Indian Monitor* will appear in the course of the ensuing month.

Mr *Graham*, minister of Aberfoyle, is publishing a work on the authenticity of Ossian. Mr Graham has obtained acknowledgements from Smith and Kennedy of their poems being in a great degree sophisticated, but expects to be able to prove that Macpherson's were all genuine.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

A NEW and entire edition of the literary, moral, and medical writings of the late Thomas Percival M. D. F. R. S. A. S. is now in the press; to which will be prefixed, memoirs of his life and writings, by his son, and a selection from his literary correspondence. It is the editor's design to comprise the work in four octavo volumes, in such a manner as that the literary and medical parts may be had either separately or together.

The following plan for restoring the dignity and character of the medical profession, will be submitted to the legislature, in the ensuing session of parliament:—

No person shall practise as physician unless he be a graduate of some university in the united kingdom, and has attained the age of twenty-four years.—He shall have studied the different branches of physic in an university, or other respectable school or schools of physic, during the space of five years, two of which shall have been passed in the university where he takes his degree.

No person shall practise as surgeon under three and twenty years of age, nor until he has obtained a diploma or licence from some one of the royal colleges of surgeons, or other chirurgical corporations of the united kingdoms.—He shall have served an apprenticeship of five years to a practitioner in surgery, and afterwards have spent at least two years in the study of anatomy and surgery in a reputable school or schools of physic.

No person shall practise as an apothecary, until he shall have served an apprenticeship of five years to some regular apothecary, or surgeon practising as an apothecary;—he shall have studied the different branches of physic in some reputable school or schools during the space of at least one year, and shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

No man shall practise midwifery, unless he has attended anatomical lectures twelve months, and received instructions for the same term from some experienced accoucheur, and shall have assisted at real labours.—And no female shall practise midwifery without a certificate of fitness and qualification from some regular practitioner or practitioners in that branch.

No person shall follow the business of a retail chemist or druggist, unless he shall have served an apprenticeship of five years to that art.

None of these restrictions to be construed to affect persons at present regularly practising, in the different branches of medicine.

A register shall be kept of all medical practitioners in the united kingdom, and every person in future entering upon the practice of any branch of the profession shall pay a fine on admission.

The names of the committee for carrying the plan into effect are; Sir John M. Hayes, Bart.; Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart.; Drs Blackburn, Harrison, Garthshore, Pearson, Stanger, Willan, Clutterbuck, and Secretary.

The Rev. Edward Forster has announced his intention of publishing a splendid work, to be entitled The British Gallery of Engravings, from pictures of the Italian, French, Flemish, Dutch and English schools, now in the possession of the king, and the noblemen and gentlemen of the united kingdoms; with some account of each picture, and a life of the artist; and also a short history of the arts of painting and engraving, including the rise and progress of those arts in Great Britain. The work will be published in numbers, containing four plates each, as frequently as a proper attention to excellence will permit; and it is understood, that the intervals will not be very great. It will be in imperial folio, and the plates will be of a size properly adapted to the different pictures, but will vary according to the nature and fullness of the subjects; the largest will be twelve inches by nine, and the smallest six inches by four. Every plate will be finished in the very best style, and they will all be engraved in the line manner, by artists of the first abilities in this country. Mr Forster has already obtained permission to have engravings made from the pictures in the several collections of his Majesty; of the Dukes of Bedford and Devonshire; of the Marquisses of Stafford and Thomond; of the Earls of Suffolk, Dartmouth, Stewart, Cowper, War-

Warwick, Egremont, Grosvenor, and Carlisle; of Lords Yarborough and Radstock; of Sir George Beaumont, Sir Francis Baring, Mr Coke, Mr Coxe, Mr Hibbert, Mr Henry Hope, Mr Thomas Hope, and Mr West. Several pictures have been some time in hand, and the first and second numbers may be promised in the course of next season; and the publisher, Mr Miller of Albemarle street, has pledged himself that the strictest attention shall be paid to the delivery of the numbers in the exact order in which they are subscribed for. The letter-press will be in the English and French languages.

Dr Mavor is preparing for the press a new and much enlarged edition, being the third, of the British Tourists, including the most celebrated recent tours in the British Islands.

The same author has just completed, at press, a new and improved edition of Holme's Rhetoric, which has long been out of print.

Dr Jones, master of the Kentish Town academy, proposes to publish by subscription a select number of the most admired Orations of Cicero, translated into English from the best Latin editions.

Mr Cuthbertson, of Poland-street, has in the press a work on Practical Electricity and Galvanism, being a translation of the most interesting experiments, contained in a Treatise published by him during his late residence in Holland, with the addition of all such as have since been invented by himself and others.

Mr Rannie has in the press a volume of plays and poems, which will be published in the course of a month. He has also in preparation a third edition of his first volume of poems, with additions.

Some principal inhabitants of that vast suburb of the metropolis situated on the southern banks of the Thames, have determined to set on foot a new public literary establishment, to be called the Surry Library Institution. The basis and primary object of this excellent design will be to collect and accumulate a valuable and extensive library of general literature, in the works of the best English authors of the past and present day, particularly including all new publications of merit. The books will be circulatory to subscribers at their own houses, and the library will also be open for resort and reference. Newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, &c. will be amply provided. The price of shares to a limited number of early subscribers will be six guineas, with an annual contribution of two guineas. Persons making liberal donations may be elected by the trustees life members. The situation of the library will be chosen as centrical as possible to Southwark, Bermondsey, Newington, Walworth, Camberwell, Kennington, Stockwell, Clapham, Vauxhall, Lambeth, and Blackfriars. At present, Newington Causeway is contemplated as the most eligible scite. The government will be vested in open committees, to be held quarterly;—the ostensible and financial management in the president, the vice-presidents, the treasurer, and the trustees;—the local direction and efficient superintendance in a librarian, actuary, and accountant, (in one person) with requisite assistants. The first president is Lord Grantley, and the vice presidents consist of the county and borough members, Lord Leslie and Robert Barclay, Esq. The shares are to be proprietary; also inheritable, deviseable, and transferable. Subscriptions are received by the treasurer, Sir John Pinhorn, Southwark Bank; where the statutes and regulations at large are ready for delivery to subscribers.

Mr Beatty, surgeon of the Victory, in the battle of Trafalgar, is about to publish a narrative of the most interesting occurrences on board the Victory, from her leaving Portsmouth till the day of battle inclusive; with the particulars of Lord Nelson's death, &c. &c.

A new edition of Holinshed's Chronicles is in the press, and intended to be the first of a series of the old English chronicles.

A collection of important facts on the navigation system of Great Britain will be speedily laid before the public.

The Rev. W. L. Bowles has undertaken a new edition of Pope's Works, including many unpublished letters, and a new life of the poet. It will appear early in the winter, and be embellished with numerous portraits.

A new history of Northumberland will

will be shortly published, under the direction of Mr Hutchinson, of Bernard Castle.

The Rev. Wm. Bawdwen is about to publish a translation of the Domesday Book, so far as it relates to the county of York, and a certain district of Lancashire, with an introduction, notes, and a glossary.

The Russian is one of the least diffused of the European languages. Its limited currency has occasioned numerous errors in the orthography and pronunciation of words, and especially of proper names. This has been remarked for some time in the German journals, in which Russian proper names have been strangely disfigured. This dangerous innovation has engaged the attention of the Academy of Sciences of Petersburgh, and has probably induced it to hasten the publication of the plan of a "Rule for the Manner of writing Russian Words with foreign Characters, and foreign Words with Russian Characters." This vocabulary, prepared by a committee of that Academy, is composed of two alphabets, German and French, by means of which the proper orthography and pronunciation of words in the Russian language is rendered intelligible to foreigners.

A German, having devoted himself to the study of astronomy and mathematical geography, made a calculation, fifty years ago, with a view to determine the courses of the planets round the sun, which he considered as the exact solution of the great problem of the Cyclic or Platonic year. The author of this hypothesis supposed that the six planets, known at that time, finished their courses round the sun,

	days	*h.*	*'.*	*''.*
Mercury in	87	23	14	1
Venus	224	17	1	24
The Earth	365	5	49	12
Mars	686	22	10	50
Jupiter	4330	10	47	33
Saturn	10746	22	36	28

This being supposed, he made calculations to find in how many of our solar years all the planets of our system will have finished the great solar cycle, so as to have all arrived at once at the points from which they began their respective courses. It is impossible to state the motives which induced him to adopt the cycle of 280,000 of our solar years for the basis of his calculations. However, adopting this cycle, either by accident, or, more probably, in consequence of previous calculations, which are, undoubtedly, lost, he found that during this period of 280,000 years, the planets of our system will revolve round the sun,

	Times.
Mercury	1,162,577
Venus	455,122
The Earth	280,000
Mars	148,878
Jupiter	23,616
Saturn	9,516

M. de Lalande has found these revolutions to be perfectly accurate. He could scarcely believe that they all begin anew at the end of 280,000 years; but he has convinced himself that the author is right.

The Society of Gorlitz has offered a prize of 30 crowns for the best solution of the following question: "In cloudy weather it never freezes but when Reaumur's thermometer has descended to zero, or at least very nearly to that point, Why, then, does it freeze, in serene weather, when the same thermometer stands at three or four degrees above zero."

The Royal Bohemian Society offers 700 ducats for the best answer to the following question: "By what method can the various adulterations of the different necessaries of life be best ascertained or lessened, by radical examination or otherwise?"

Messrs Lacepede and Cuvier have been elected members of the Royal Society of London. This nomination was announced to M. Delambre, one of the perpetual secretaries of the class of Mathematical and Phyfical Sciences of the Institute, by a letter from Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society, to the following effect:—"Sir Joseph expresses to his new colleagues the pleasure he feels in announcing to them the choice made of them by the Royal Society. He considers this nomination as a striking testimony of the profound respect of the Royal Society for the Institute of France, and of the good will which unites the members of the two societies—a sentiment which he hopes will never be disturbed by any political quarrel between the two nations, nor weakened by any other circumstance."

The

The Society of National Industry at Paris has offered prizes for the best means of sizing paper, and for the fabrication of cinnabar, equal to that called Chinese vermilion. Also for the encouragement of engraving in relief, or producing blocks for printing.

The Society of National Economy of the Netherlands, on the invitation of the National Assembly of the Batavian Republic, proposed the following question: "What are the means of converting spoiled, putrid, and stinking water into a wholesome and agreeable beverage? Thirty-eight memoirs were sent to this competition. At the general meeting, in June, last year, the prize was adjudged to one of these memoirs, by Dr A. VAN STIPRIAAN LUISCIUS, lecturer on medicine and chemistry at Delft. The prize was fixed at 6000 florins. Having previously ascertained the accuracy of the results stated by the author, the Society transmitted him 2000 florins; and he will receive the other two-thirds of the prize when the necessary experiments have been made in different climates, that the Society may be absolutely certain that the author's processes are applicable to every country and every season.

The knowledge of hydraulics is in no country of greater importance than in Holland. M. Christian Brunnings, Director General of the river and sea-works of the Batavian Republic, recently deceased at Haarlem, rendered for a long series of years inappreciable services to his country in that line. The Batavian Government, desirous to do honour to his memory, has ordered a monument of white marble to be erected to him at the public expence, in the principal church of Haarlem, and promised a gold chain and a medal of the value of 200 ducats, or the same sum in money, to the author of the best memoir or eulogy on that excellent citizen.

The Society of Haarlem has offered the prize of a gold medal, value 400 guilders, for the best answer to the following question: "What do we know historically of the alterations which the earth has undergone in consequence of the flood, and of the variety of causes which occasioned these alterations?

A Spanish work, on the Increase of Population in Spain, has been published at Venice by Don Alb. de Mezmo, the Spanish Consul. The author proposes means to preserve the lives of 500,000 individuals, who annually perish in the houses for the reception of orphans, in the prisons, &c. The number of children who die every year in the orphan-houses is about 20,000; being in the proportion of fifty to every hundred admitted into them.

CELESIAL PHENOMENA *for November* 1806.

Saturday, November 1st.

THE planet MERCURY is situated in longitude 7ˢ..17°..15′, and latitude 43 minutes South. His declination is 17°..46′ South, and he souths about 15 minutes after noon.

Tuesday, November 4th.

The *Third* satellite of *Jupiter* will immerge into his shadow at 42 minutes and 4 seconds after 5 o'clock in the evening. The emersion is invisible, as Jupiter is below the horizon when it takes place.

Friday, November 7th.

The longitude of VENUS is at present 6ˢ..24°..22′, and her latitude 1°..2′ north.

Thursday, November 13th.

MARS is at present situated in longitude 5ˢ..0°..40′, and latitude 1°..52′ North. His declination is 12°..59′ North, and he comes to the meridian about 7 o'clock in the morning.

Friday, November 14th.

The *Moon* will be in conjunction with the planet Jupiter at 15 minutes after 7 o'clock in the morning, in longitude 9ˢ..7°..14′..8″. The difference of their true latitudes at the time of conjunction is about 1°..41′, and the Moon will pass to the North of the planet.

Monday, November 17th.

All the satellites of Jupiter are situated on the Western side of his disc, the first being nearest and the fourth farthest from the planet.

Friday,

Friday, November 21st.

The GEORGIUM SIDUS is at present situated in longitude 6^{s}..28°..0'..0", and latitude 32 minutes North. His declination is 10°.16' south, and he souths about 50 minutes after 9 o'clock in the morning.

Saturday, November 22d.

The *Sun* will enter the sign *Sagittarius* at 26 minutes after 10 o'clock in the evening, and his longitude will then be 8 signs.

Tuesday, November 25th.

The longitude of the planet SATURN will be 7^{s}..4°..58', and his latitude 2°..16' North. His declination will be 11°.4', and he will come to the South about 10 o'clock in the morning.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

DR GIBBES has from a series of experiments shewn that the Bath waters contain a much greater portion of iron than has hitherto been supposed. He says, that "iron is deposited in three different states by the Bath waters: 1. It tinges the glasses which are made use of for drinking the water at the pumps of a yellow golden colour, which can be scraped off. This portion is what I imagine was united with carbonic acid, and is deposited on the glasses, on the sides and bottom of the baths, in the state of ochre.—2. It forms pyritical incrustations about the reservoirs and channels of the baths: in these the iron is, in its metallic state, united with sulphur.—3. It is deposited in the sand of the bath in black particles, which are attracted by the magnet. Some of these particles appeared in a chrystalline form"

Mr James Horsburgh has given an enumeration of the several cases of ships which have been struck with lightning: from his observations he remarks, 1. That lightning always appears to embrace one of the mast-heads at first, and descends downwards; 2. That the parts of masts which are covered with tar and blacking are not so liable to be rent by the lightning as the parts where they are clean scraped, or scraped and covered with tallow: 3. That the yards are seldom or never damaged by lightning, although the masts to which they are fixed may be rent to pieces.

The practice established by the Academy of Sciences of Petersburg, of sending some of its members or associates to travel in such provinces of the empire as are the least known, cannot fail to prove highly useful to the physical and natural history of that vast empire. Thus in 1804, Messrs. Sewergin and Rodoph, the one as geologist and mineralogist, the other as botanist and zoologist, were chosen to make the tour of Finland. —The former has already published his observations.—It is asserted that the province of Orel contains a plant, known by the name of *matrunka*; which is an infallible specific against the bite of mad dogs. The Academy of Petersburgh charged M. Smielowski to verify this circumstance on the spot, and the result of his experiments is extremely satisfactory.

M. Jungius, preparatory to his recent aerostatic voyage at Berlin, took four hours and a half, and three thousand pounds of sulphuric acid, to fill his balloon. At a quarter before one o'clock he launched his *eclaireur*, or small globe, from which was suspended a basket with two pigeons. An hour afterwards, his balloon being two thirds filled, the professor embarked in the presence of the King, the Queen, and the whole royal family. He was accompanied by a youth of fifteen, named Kols, the son of a baker at Berlin. His ballast weighed sixty-eight pounds, and he rose with an ascending force of about 300. At the

the height of about 3900 feet M. Jungius threw out a goose, which alighted rather fluttering than flying, near the Menagerie. Saussure's hygrometer, observed at 8650 feet, was at 71°. The aeronaut having attained an elevation of 15,000 feet, descended, at thirty five minutes after two, between Grosbeeren and Heinersdorf, to land his young companion, according to promise. He immediately ascended again by himself, and was lost at an immense elevation, the degree of which cannot be stated, because the barometer was broken in his previous descent. He alighted between Trebbin and Neundorf, five German miles and a half from Berlin. M. Jungius returned next day to the capital, and immediately proceeded to Charlottenburg, where the King and Queen were desirous of hearing from his own mouth an account of his experiments. M. Jungius is professor of physics at the college of Frederick William, and had before executed a successful ascension, on the 16th of September, last year.

At one of the late meetings of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, Professor Ritter communicated a series of experiments, which have a direct relation to the nature of magnetism. The results of his experiments are as follow: 1. Every loadstone is equivalent to a pair of heterogeneous metals joined together; its different poles represent different metals. 2. Like them it gives electricity, namely, one of the two poles positive and the other negative electricity. 3. By following the same process, a certain number of loadstones, like a certain number of pairs of metals, have furnished electricity; and by these means he has been enabled to represent on the electrometer the electricities furnished by the poles of different loadstones. 4. By means of these electricities, one of these batteries of loadstones, in proportion to its strength or weakness, produces on dead and living bodies all the phenomena which are produced by a Voltaic pile of the ordinary kind, and of the same force. 5. The experiments which prove this demonstrate, that in magnetized iron the south pole gives positive electricity, and the north pole negative electricity: but that in magnetized steel, on the contrary, the north pole gives positive electricity, and the south pole negative electricity. 6. The same inverse distribution is likewise observed with respect to the polar oxydabilities of the magnetized body, the change of which is produced by the magnetization. In magnetized iron the south pole is most oxydable, and the north pole the least so; whereas, it is found, that in magnetized steel the north pole is the most, and the south pole the least oxydable.

Poetry.

SONG,

CANNIE WI' YOUR BLINKIN', BESSIE.

TUNE.—*Willie was a wanton wag.*

O the days whan luve was lispin',
O the days o' auld langsyne,
Whan the silken tow was twistin'
Roun' this artless heart o' mine.

Cannie wi' your blinkin', Bessie,
Dinna beet the dools I drie,
Kill na me, my bonnie lassie,
Wi' the glammar o' your e'e.

Dreigh an' doure ha'e I been yokit
Sin' our maiden tryste yestreen,
Whan my heart I first unlockit
On the velvet sward sae green.

Lampin' Tibbie Deemster saw us
Tak' a kindly kiss or twa;
Syne awa' she hung'd to blaw us,
Mumlin' what she heard an' saw.

Slavrin' Jock glour'd owre the hallan',
Kindly speir'd for *wooster Tam*:
Swith, quo' he, ye *beardless callon*,
Tak' your beuk an' learn your psalm.

Whist, quo' Kate, our clashin' howdie,
Haith ye wrang the *laddie* sair,
Bessie's sleek as ony mowdie,
They wha cuddle young learn fair.

Scow-

Scowderdowp cam' to our dwallin',
An' wi serious, smudgin' leuk,
Spier'd at Aunty, gin *the callan'*
Wanted owther cleps or crook.

Fidgin' Davie clew his haffit,
Hotchin' thrang o' crikes an' flues;
Tam, quo' he, their gibes we'll laugh at,
Whan I mak' the *bairns's claes*.

Warst o' a', Rab Birse the souter,
Sent it ringin' thro' the toun,
How he'd fairly pontch'd the multre
O' the *laddie's* brydle shoon.

Blythe ha'e I been wi' my Bessie,
Blyther days I never saw;
Gaun' to woo my bonny lassie,
Owre the moors o' Gallows.

O' the days whan luve was lispin',
O' the days o' auld langsyne,
Whan the silken tow was twistin'
Roun' this artless heart o' mine.

LONDON, 1806. *T. M. C.*

SONG,

TUNE.—"*My love she's but a lassie yet.*"

MY love they say is yet too young,
Ah me! I cannot think her so;
Her mind belies each censuring tongue,
For there she scarce can older grow.
With mild affection's winning grace,
Possess'd of every pow'r to charm,
Such smiles adorn my Mary's face,
As would e'en cruelty disarm.

With form that envy's sting must raise,
With artless manners all admire,
With innocence above all praise,
Who knows must to my love aspire.
If youth and beauty can alone
The human heart in love retain,
Sense, youth, and beauty, all her own,
Insensible who can remain.

'Tis thus exhaling sweets at morn,
The rose-bud bursts upon the view,
Thus opes the blossom on the thorn,
When wet with drops of early dew.
The flow'r that's in the sun-beam sprung,
If shelter'd will more lovely blow,
Then let them say my love's too young,
Still I can never think her so.

JAMAICA. *W. W. L.*

To *M. B.*

WHO could resist the witching smile,
Upon my Mary's face that shone?
Who could behold her soft blue eyes,
And still retain his heart his own?

And yet 'twas not that witching smile,
Fair form, or eyes of lovely blue,
'Twas more! 'twas mind, this heart that gain'd,
And link'd the chains her person threw.

JAMAICA. *W. W. L.*

SONG,

Tune.—*Ye banks and braes o' bonny Doun.*

THE lily of the vale is sweet,
And sweeter still the op'ning rose,
But sweeter far my Mary is
Than any blooming flow'r that blows.
Whilst spring her fragrant blossoms spreads,
I'll wander oft by Mary's side,
And whiper saft the tender tale,
By Forth, sweet Forth's meand'ring tide.

There will we walk at early dawn,
Ere yet the sun begins to shine,
At eve oft too the lawn we'll tread,
And mark that splendid orb's decline.
The fairest, choicest flow'rs, I'll crop,
To deck my lovely Mary's hair,
And while I live, I vow and swear,
She"ll be my chief, my only care.

Banks of the Forth. 1806. *B.*

To MARY.

HOW sweet are the blushes of morn,
And sweet is the gay blossom'd grove,
The linnet chaunts sweet from the thorn,
But sweeter's the smile of my love.

Awhile, my dear Mary, farewell,
Since fate has decreed we should part,
Thine image shall still with me dwell,
Tho' absent, you'll reign in my heart.

But by winding Devon's green bow'rs,
At eve's dewy hour as I rove,
I'll grieve for the pride of her flow'rs,
And the pride of her maidens, my love.

The muse shall cease in the grove,
Thine absence the linnet shall mourn,
But the lark in strains breathing love,
Soft warbling shall greet thy return.

Banks of the Forth, 1806. *B.*

DIRGE OF THE DEPARTED YEAR.

ADDRESSED TO A MARRIED LADY.

By J. Leyden.

MALAYA's woods and mountains ring
With voices strange and sad to hear,
And dark unbodied spirits sing
The dirge of the departed year.

Lo! now methinks in tones sublime,
As viewless o'er our heads they bend,
They whisper "Thus we steal your time,
Weak mortals," till your days shall end.

Then wake the dance, and wake the song,
Resound the festive mirth and glee;
Alas! the days have passed along,
The days we never more shall see.

But

But let me brush the nightly dews
Beside the shell-bepainted shore;
And 'mid the sea-weeds sit to muse
On days that shall return no more.

Olivia! ah! forgive the bard
If sprightly strains alone are dear,
His notes are sad, for he has heard
The footsteps of the parting year.

'Mid friends of youth, belov'd in vain,
Oft have I hail'd this jocund day;
If pleasure brought a thought of pain,
I charm'd it with a passing lay.

Friends of my youth, for ever dear,
Where are you from this bosom fled?
A lonely man I linger here,
Like one that has been long time dead.

Foredoom'd to seek an early tomb
For whom the pallid grave-flow'rs blow,
I hasten on my destin'd doom,
And sternly mock at joy or woe.

Yet while the circling year returns,
Till years to me return no more,
Still in my breast affection burns
With purer ardour than before.

Departed year! thine earliest beam,
When first thou grac'd thy splendid round,
Beheld me by the Cavery's stream,
A man unblest on holy ground.

With many a lingering step and slow,
I left Mysura's hills afar;
Through Cunga's rocks I past below,
To trace the lakes of Malabar.

Sweet Malabar! thy suns that shine,
With soften'd light through summer show'rs,
Might charm a sadder soul than mine,
To joy amid thy lotus flowers.

For each sweet scene I wander'd o'er,
Fair scenes that ever shall be dear;
From Cunga's hills to Travancore,
I hail thy steps, departed year.

But chief that in this eastern isle
Girt by the green and glistening wave,
Olivia's kind bewitching smile
Seem'd to recall me from the grave.

When far beyond Malaya's sea
I trace dark Soonda's forests drear;
Olivia, I shall think of thee,
And bless thy steps, departed year.

Each morn or ev'ning spent with thee,
Fancy shall, 'mid the wilds, restore,
In all their charms, and they shall be
Sweet days that shall return no more.

Still may'st thou live in bless secure
Beneath *that Friend's* protecting care;
And may his cherish'd life endure
Long long thy holy love to share.

Madras Gazette.

LINES

Occasioned by reading COOPER'S *Works.*

WHILE bards, whose bosoms never glow'd,
With holy zeal, or love to God,
To transient themes attune the lyre,
Themes—such as wine or lust inspire,
Unmindful of their being's end,
Their views no further than the hour extend;

Cooper, in more instructive strains,
Or sings of peaceful, rural plains,
Or careless of the crowd's applause,
Asserts Religion's slighted laws,
Bids every heart her precepts prize,
And all our wishes centre in the skies.

Oh! blest to whom impartial Heaven,
A mind still sway'd by truth has giv'n;
Who fix'd on some sequester'd shore
At distance hears life's tempest roar,
Beyond its margin casts his view,
And marks th' Almighty arm that guides him through.

For ever free from jarring strife,
He leads a calm, religious life;
While others dread approaching death,
He often hails his latest breath;
Blooms 'midst his mould'ring frame's decay,
And in a heavenly transport breathes his soul away.

How mean to this the courtier's pow'r,
(The glaring phantom of an hour,)
At morn he walks with kingly airs
At those beneath him proudly stares,
At noon—are all his honours fled,
And poor Superbus mingles with the dead.

Such is the scene that strikes the eyes,
When zephyrs wave along the skies;
When not a cloud hangs o'er the hill,
When smoothly slides the limpid rill,
When hills and groves in bloom appear,
And sounds melodious charm the ravish'd ear.

But soon the sweet deception dies,
Soon sable mists o'ercast the skies;
Hush'd is the warbler's pleasing song,
The stream now turbid pours along;
Harsh peals of thunder roar around,
And hills and groves reverberate the sound.

Pharmacopolar.

Historical Affairs.

Capture of Buenos Ayres.

THE conquest of this most valuable and important settlement has been effected, with almost no loss, by the British forces under the command of Major-Gen. Beresford and Commodore Sir Home Popham. —The expedition was planned at the Cape of Good Hope by these Commanders, in conjunction with Sir David Baird. They set sail from the Cape on the 20th of March, and took on board some troops, and additional stores and provisions at St Helena. From thence they sailed on the 2d of May, for the execution of this important enterprize; and on the 12th of September, the Narcissus frigate, Capt. Ross Donelly, arrived at Portsmouth, with the following accounts of the complete success of this expedition, which were next day published in a

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing Street, Sept. 13.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, have this day been received by Mr Windham, from Major-General Beresford, commanding a detachment of his Majesty's troops in South America.

Fort of Buenos Ayres, July 2. 1806.

SIR,

I had the honour to communicate to you, by my letter dated the 30th of April, the circumstances of my arrival at St Helena, and the result of the application to the Government of that place for troops.—The fleet sailed thence the 2d of May, and after a most unexpected long passage made Cape St Mary on the 8th of June. The Narcissus had been dispatched from the fleet on the 27th of May, and Sir Home Popham thought it right to proceed in her, for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the navigation of the river, that no delay might occur in proceeding immediately on the arrival of the troops to such place as our information should induce us first to attack. I had sent Capt. Kennet of the royal engineers (not liking myself to leave the troops) in the Narcissus, to make such reconnoitring of the enemy's places on the river as circumstances would admit; and to collect every possible information concerning them, and the strength of the enemy at the several places.

From fogs and baffling winds we did not meet the Narcissus until the sixth day after our arrival in the river, and I had the satisfaction to see in company with her the Ocean transport, which had parted from us previous to our going to St Helena. Sir Home Popham and myself immediately consulted whether it would be better first to attack the Town of St Philip of Monte-Video, or Buenos Ayres, the capital of the province; and after much reasoning, we determined to proceed against Buenos Ayres, which made it necessary to remove from the line of battle ships, the troops and marines, and such seamen as were incorporated with the latter, and others that had been practised to arms during the passage, into the transports, and his Majesty's ship Narcissus, which was effected on the 16th ult. and though then only about 90 miles from Buenos Ayres, still, though to his skill Sir Home Popham added the most persevering zeal and assiduity, yet from fogs, the intricacy of the navigation, and continual opposing winds, it was not until the 24th, at night, that we reached opposite to it. We found ourselves the next morning about eight miles from the Point of Quilmes, where I proposed landing, having been informed by an Englishman, who was pilot for the river, and had been taken by the Narcissus out of a Portuguese vessel, that it was an excellent place, and an easy access from it into the country. As soon as the wind would permit, on the 25th, Sir Home Popham took the shipping as near as it was possible for them to go, and at a convenient distance for disembarking, which was effected in the course of the afternoon and night, and without opposition, the enemy remaining at the Village of Reduction, on a height about two miles from us in our front: the whole intermediate space, as well as to the right and left, being a perfect flat: but my guide informed me, that though in winter it was impassable, it was then very practicable, and easy for us to pass.

It was eleven o'clock in the morning of the 26th, before I could move off my ground, and the enemy could, from his position, have counted every man I had. He was drawn up along the brow of a hill, on which was the Village of Reduction, which covered his right flank, and his force consisted principally of cavalry (I have been since informed 2000), with eight field pieces. The nature of the ground was such,

such, that I was under the necessity of going directly to his front; and to make my line as much as I could equal to his, I formed all the troops into one line, except the St Helena infantry of 150 men, which I formed 120 yards in the rear, with two field pieces, with orders to make face to the right or left, as either of our flanks should be threatened by his cavalry. I had two six pounders on each flank, and two howitzers in the centre of the first line. In this order, I advanced against the enemy, and after we had got within range of his guns, a tongue of swamp crossed our front, and obliged me to halt whilst the guns took a small circuit to cross, and which was scarcely performed, when the enemy opened their field pieces on us, at first well pointed, but as we advanced at a very quick rate, in spite of the boggy ground, that very soon obliged us to leave our guns behind, his fire did us but little injury. The 71st regiment reaching the bottom of the heights in a pretty good line, seconded by the marine battalion, the enemy would not wait their nearer approach, but retired from the brow of the hill, which our troops gaining, and commencing a fire of small arms, he fled with precipitation, leaving to us four field pieces and one tumbrill, and we saw nothing more of him that day.

I halted two hours on the field to rest the troops, and to make arrangements for taking with us the enemy's guns and our own, which had now, by the exertions of Capt. Donelly, of the Narcissus, been extricated from the bog.—He had accidentally landed, and accompanied the troops on seeing them advance to the enemy, and I am much indebted to him for his voluntary assistance.—I then marched in hopes of preventing the destruction of the bridge over the Rio Chuelo, a river at this season of the year not fordable, and which lay between us and the city; distant from it about three miles, and eight from our then situation, and tho' I used every diligence, I had the mortification to see it in flames long before I could reach it. I halted the troops for the night a mile from it, and pushed on three companies of the 71st, under Lieut.-Col. Pack, with two howitzers, to the bridge, to endeavour to prevent its total destruction. I accompanied this detachment, but on reaching the bridge, found it entirely consumed; and as the enemy during the night was heard bringing down guns, I withdrew the detachment before light, as their position was thought too open and exposed to the enemy's fire, who had at nine o'clock, on hearing some of our soldiers go to the river to get water, opened a fire from their guns, and a considerable line of infantry.

As soon as it was light, I sent Captain Kennet of the Engineers, to reconnoitre the sides of the river, and found that on our side we had little or no cover to protect us, whilst the enemy were drawn up behind hedges, houses, and in the shipping on the opposite bank, the river not thirty yards wide. As our situation and circumstances could not admit of the least delay, I determined to force the passage, and for that purpose ordered down the field-pieces, which, with the addition of those taken from the enemy the day before, were eleven (one I had spiked and left, not being able to bring it off,) to the water's edge, and ordered the infantry to remain under cover, except the light company and grenadiers of the 71st. As our guns approached, the enemy opened a very ill-directed fire from great guns and musquetry; the former soon ceased after our fire opened, the latter was kept up for more than half an hour, but though close to us, did us but little or no injury, so ill was it directed. We then found means, by boats and rafts, to cross a few men over the Rio Chuelo, and on ordering all fire to cease, the little of them that remained ceased also.

The troops which opposed us during these two days appeared to have been almost entirely provincial, with a considerable proportion of veteran Officers. The numbers that were assembled to dispute our passage of the river, I have been since informed, were about 2000 infantry. I had no reason from their fire to suppose their numbers so great; the opposition was very feeble; the only difficulty was the crossing the river to get at them,

I cannot omit reporting to you that I had the most just cause to be satisfied with the conduct of every Officer, and all the troops under my command. To Lieutenant-Colonel Pack of the 71st every praise is due, as well as to that excellent regiment. The Battalion of Marines, commanded by Captain King of the Royal Navy, not only behaved with the utmost good conduct, but with a discipline in the field much beyond what could have been expected, though every exertion to effect it had been used by Commodore Sir H. Popham, and every Officer of the Royal Navy during the passage.

A corps of seamen, who had been drilled to small arms, were also landed; they were between 80 and 90 in number, and I was under the necessity of attaching them to draw the guns, which they did with a cheerfulness and zeal that did them great credit; and I was under great obligations to Captain King for his activity in preparing rafts, boats, &c. to pass the Rio Chuelo.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lane, and the St. Helena troops, also merit my thanks for their good conduct; as does Captain Ogil-

vie

vie, commanding the Artillery, for the manner in which the guns were conducted and served. Captain Kennet, of the Royal Engineers, was particularly serviceable by his intelligence and zeal; as were the Honourable Major Dean, my Brigade Major, and the Honourable Ensign Gordon of the 3d Guards, my Aid-de-Camp.

By eleven o'clock A. M. I had got some guns and the greatest part of the troops across the river, and seeing no symptoms of further opposition, and learning that the troops in general had deserted the city, motives of humanity induced me to send, by the Hon. Ensign Gordon, a summons to the Governor to deliver me the city and fortress, that the excesses and calamities which would most probably occur, if the troops entered in a hostile manner, might be avoided; informing him, that the British character would ensure to them the exercise of their religion, and protection to their persons and all private property. He returned to me an officer to ask some hours to draw up conditions; but I could not consent to delay my march, which I commenced as soon as the whole had crossed the Rio Chuelo; and, on arriving near the city, an officer of the Governor again met me with a number of conditions, to which I had not then time to attend; but said I would confirm by writing what I had promised, when in possession of the city: and the terms granted and signed by Sir Home Popham and myself I have the honour to annex. I also transmit a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, on the 26th and 27th of June, as well as the return of the ordnance taken. I cannot conclude without assuring you of the unwearied zeal and assiduity of Commodore Sir Home Popham, in whatever could contribute to the success of this expedition, and of the cordial co-operation and great assistance which I have received from him.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. C. Beresford, Maj.-Gen.

Maj.-General Sir D. Baird, Commanding in Chief, &c.

Actual state of the Troops under the command of Major-Gen. Beresford, at the Point de Quilmes, on the 26th June, 1806.

After specifying the number of officers and men in each corps, the following is given as the total.—1 Major-General, 1 Major of Brigade, 1 Aid de Camp, 1 Assistant Quarter-Master-General, 1 Assistant-Commissary; 1 Surgeon and 1 Assistant Surgeon (of the Staff); 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, and 4 Midshipmen (of the Royal Navy); 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 2 Majors, 15 Captains, 20 Lieutenants, 7 Ensigns, 1 Paymaster, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quartermaster, 2 Surgeons, 4 Assistant Surgeons, 72 Serjeants, 27 Drummers, 1466 effective rank and file, 16 effective horses, 1 wheeler, 1 collar maker, 4 artificers, 2 five and half-inch howitzers, 4 light six-pounders, and 2 light 3 pounders

W. C. Beresford, Maj.-Gen.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the Troops under the command of Major Gen. Beresford, on the 26th and 27th June, 1806.

St Helena Artillery, 1 rank and file wounded.—7th Reg. 1 Officer, 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file wounded—St Helena Infantry, 1 rank and file wounded; 1 Officer missing.—Royal Marines, 3 rank and file wounded.—Corps of Seamen, 1 rank and file killed.

Names of Officers wounded and missing. —Capt. Le Blanc, of the 71st Regiment, shot in the leg; since amputated above the knee.—Assistant-Surgeon Halliday, of the medical Staff attached to St Helena Regiment, missing.

Terms granted to the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres and dependencies, by the Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's forces.

These consist of 10 articles. (After the usual stipulations respecting the entrance of the troops, &c. and the marching out of the prisoners with the honours of war, they state, that all *bona fide* private property, whether belonging to the people, the churches, or the public institutions, shall be unmolested; that all the inhabitants shall receive protection; that the different taxes shall be collected by the Magistrates, &c. as usual, until his Majesty's pleasure be known; that every protection shall be afforded to the exercise of the Catholic religion; that the coasting vessels in the river shall be delivered to their owners; and that all public property shall be surrendered to the captors.)

Return of ordnance, ammunition, and arms captured at Buenos Ayres, and its dependencies, viz.

Iron ordnance, of different calibres, from 18 to 3-pounders, 45 pieces.—Brass ordnance, from 32 to 3-pounders, including mortars and howitzers, 41 pieces.—Total 86.

Five hundred and fifty whole barrels of powder, 2064 muskets with bayonets, 616 carbines, 4016 pistols, 31 musketoons, 1208 swords.

(Signed) J. F. Ogilvie, Capt. commanding Royal and St Helena Artillery.

Since the above return was sent to Sir D. Baird, the following guns, left by the Viceroy

Viceroy in his flight, have been taken, and arms, &c. received:—Brass ordnance 7 pieces, 139 muskets with bayonets, 71 muskets without bayonets, 85 pouches, and 39 swords.

Extract of a letter from Major-General Beresford to Lord Castlereagh, dated Fort of Buenos Ayres, 11th July 1806.

I trust the conduct adopted towards the people here has had its full effect, in impressing upon their minds the honour, generosity, and humanity of the British character. His Majesty's Ministers will see by the detail of our proceedings, that after the army had passed the Rio Chuelo, the city of Buenos Ayres remained at our mercy, and that, in fact, the only conditions on which I entered were such as I pleased to offer; and which humanity, and a regard to our national character, would naturally induce me to give under any circumstances. However, to quiet the minds of the inhabitants, we not only consented to put in writing my promises, but acceded to many conditions not expected by them; and, contrary to direct stipulations, gave up to the proprietors all the coasting vessels captured, with their cargoes, and of which I annex a return *, and the value of which amounted to one million and a half of dollars, and which being done with the views already exposed, will, I trust, meet with his Majesty's approbation.

I have the honour to inform his Majesty's Ministers, that I had detached Captain Arbuthnot, of the 20th Light Dragoons, on the 3d inst. with a party consisting of seven dragoons, and twenty infantry, (the whole mounted) to a place called Luxan, fifty miles distant. My principal object was to have the country reconnoitred, and to see what were the dispositions of the inhabitants; but with the avowed object of escorting back some of the treasure which had been taken from hence, and to prevent its following the Viceroy, which I had reason to suspect was intended, though it was said to be all private property; and, in which case, we had declared, if brought back, it should be given to its owners, if of this city. Captain Arbuthnot returned last night; and I am glad to say with information of a pleasing nature; for your Lordship will see, by this detachment passing so easily thro' the country, that whatever their present inclinations may be, there is no great danger from any hostile intentions against us: and Captain Arbuthnot reports rather favourably of the general dispositions of the people. The country to Luxan, as I have already represented, in general the whole of it, is a perfect flat, and the view of the horizon obstructed by nothing but the immense herds of horses and cattle—but principally horned cattle.

Luxan is situated on a river of the same name, and where there is a bridge over it, and the route leading to all the interior provinces, and I rather think it will be advisable on many accounts that I possess myself of it, which I can do by a small detachment. Much of the treasure was caught actually going to Cordova, and the rest, but for the opportune arrival of the party, would have been pillaged.—The waggons conveying this treasure may be expected here to-morrow. Those with the Royal treasure, and that of the Philippine Company, arrived some time since, and is already embarked. The Hon. Major Deane, who is the bearer of these dispatches, will give any further information to his Majesty's Ministers that they may desire; and I beg to recommend him as an officer deserving of any mark of favour that his Majesty may be graciously pleased to bestow on him.

(Then follows a Proclamation, issued by Gen. Beresford to the inhabitants, inviting them to shew their allegiance to their new Sovereign, and repeating the offers of protection held out in the terms of the Capitulation.) The Proclamation thus continues—"The Major-General thinks it necessary to acquaint the general and commercial interest of the country, that it is his Majesty's most gracious intention that a free trade shall be opened and permitted to South America, similar to that enjoyed by all others of his Majesty's colonies, particularly the island of Trinidad, whose inhabitants have felt peculiar benefits from being under the government of a Sovereign powerful enough to protect them from any insult, and generous enough to give them such commercial advantages as they could not enjoy under the administration of any other country."—(It concludes with inviting the farmers to supply the markets with provisions, for which they shall be immediately paid; and it adds a promise, that such duties as are found to bear too hard on the enterprize of commerce shall be taken off.)

(This Proclamation is followed by another, giving up to the inhabitants all the ships, barges, and craft: and calling upon the owners to see that no imposition is practised on the captors for their liberality.

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* It has been found difficult to procure the return of vessels here alluded to, at least the names of all. They are of various classes, from 150 tons downwards, and amount in the whole to 180 in number.

Extrac

Extract of a Dispatch from Major-Gen. Beresford to Lord Castlereagh, dated Fort of Buenos Ayres, 16th July, 1806.

I am now able to transmit nearly an account of the money which has been received as prize under the terms of my agreement with the Acting Governor of the place, previous to my entering the town. The statement shews the various departments and public bodies whence the sum forming the total has been derived. The sum of 1,086,208 dollars is going home in his Majesty's ship Narcissus, and Sir Home Popham and myself have thought it right to reserve here, for the exigencies of the army and navy, a considerable sum; and for the purpose of keeping down the exchange on bills drawn by the respective services, and which would otherwise bring the dollar to an enormous price. It is estimated that the merchandize in the King's stores, principally Jesuit's bark and quicksilver, and which is in the Philippine Company's stores, with the little that is retained of floating property, will amount, if it can be disposed of, to between two and three millions of dollars.

Of the bullion delivered in, some is claimed as private property, and which shall be delivered in the same spirit of liberality with which, we trust, it will be considered we have acted here. The sum of 61,797 dollars were yesterday delivered to the Consulada, on their assurance only that it belonged to the people of this town, and they have a claim upon forty or fifty thousand dollars more, which will be settled this day.

Total amount of monies, &c. received in consequence of an agreement on the 28th June, 1806.

Embarked on board the Narcissus,	1,086,208
Remain in the Treasury,	205,115
Total,	1,291,323 dollars.

Admiralty Office, September 13.

Captain Donelly, of the Narcissus, arrived last night at this Office, with a Dispatch from Commodore Sir Home Popham, addressed to W. Marsden, Esq. of which the following is a Copy:—

Narcissus, off Buenos Ayres, July 6. 1806.

SIR,

In the letter which I had the honour to address you from St Helena, on the 30th of April, I fully explained, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the motives that induced me to press so strongly the urgency and expediency of undertaking an expedition against the enemy's settlements in the Rio de la Plata. I have, therefore, only to give you a short detail of the proceedings of the squadron, previously congratulating their Lordships on his Majesty's forces being in full possession of Buenos Ayres, and its dependencies, the capital of one of the richest and most extensive provinces of South America. To the commerce of Great Britain it exhibits peculiar advantages, as well as to the active industry of her manufacturing towns. And when I venture, in addition, to assure their Lordships of the extreme healthiness of the climate, I trust I only hold out a consolation that the friends of every person employed on this expedition are justly entitled to, and which I am satisfied will be equally gratifying to the feelings of every British subject.

As I considered it an object of material consequence to obtain the earliest local information in the river, I placed the squadron under the direction of Captain Rowley on the 27th of May, and preceded it in the Narcissus for that purpose. On the 8th ult. we anchored near the island of Elores; and after passing Monte Video the following day, we detained a Portuguese schooner, by whom the intelligence we had formerly received was generally confirmed. On the 11th we fell in with the Encounter and Ocean transports, near the South coast of the river; and the 13th we joined the squadron. It was immediately determined to attack the capital; and no time was lost in removing the marine battalion to the Narcissus, the Encounter, and the transports, for the purpose of proceeding to Buenos Ayres, while the Diadem blockaded the port of Monte Video, and the Raisonable, and Diomede, by way of demonstration, cruized near Maldonado and other assailable points. Our progress up the river was very much retarded by the shoalness of the water, adverse winds, and currents, continual fogs, and the great inaccuracy of the charts; but by the unremitting and laborious exertions of the Officers and men I had the honour to command, these difficulties were surmounted, and the squadron anchored on the afternoon of the 25th off Point Quilmes a Pouichin, about twelve miles from Buenos Ayres.

As it was impossible for the Narcissus to approach the shore on account of the shoalness of the water, the Encounter was run in so close as to take the ground, the more effectually to cover the debarkation of the army in case of necessity: the whole, however, was landed in the course of the evening without the least opposition; consisting of the detachment of troops from the Cape, and that from St Helena, with the Marine Battalion under the orders of Captain King, of the Diadem, which was composed of the marines of the squadron, augmented by the incorporation

incorporation of some seamen, and three companies of Royal Blues from the same source of enterprise, which had been regularly trained for that duty, and dressed in an appropriate uniform. The enemy was posted at the Village of Reduction, which was on an eminence about two miles from the beach, with the appearance of a fine plain between the two armies; which, however, proved on the following morning to be only a morass in a high state of verdure. This, in some measure, checked our advancement; nor did the enemy open his field train till the troops were nearly in the middle of the swamp, from whence he thought it was impossible for them to be extricated.

The able and excellent disposition of General Beresford, and the intrepidity of his army, very soon however satisfied the enemy, that his only safety was in a precipitate retreat, for we had the satisfaction of seeing from our ships near 4000 Spanish cavalry flying in every direction, leaving their artillery behind them, while our troops were ascending the hill with that coolness and courage, which has on every occasion marked the character of a British soldier, and has been exemplified in proportion to the difficulties and dangers by which he was opposed.—I have probably trespassed on a line that does not immediately belong to me, but I could not resist the gratification of relating to their Lordships what I saw; assuring myself, at the same time, they will be convinced, if the enemy had given the squadron an equal opportunity, I should have had the pleasing duty of reporting an honourable issue to the effect of their zeal and exertions.—On the 26th, in the morning, we saw some firing, near the banks of the River Chuelo, but it blew so hard that it was totally impracticable to have any communication with the shore during that day.

Early on the 28th, a royal salute was fired from the Castle of Buenos Ayres, in honour of his Majesty's colours being hoisted in South America, and instantly returned by the ships lying off the town.—I now consider it to be a proper moment for acknowledging, in terms of the sincerest gratitude, my high sense of the zealous and animated conduct of every officer and man in the squadron which I have the extraordinary good fortune to command.—Capt. Rowley, with Capt Edmonds under his orders, continued as long as the weather would permit an advantageous demonstration off Maldonado.—Capt. Donelly, who did me the favour of requesting I would go up the river in the Narcissus, and to whom, from his rank, no specific service could be assigned in our small scale of operations, applied himself on every occasion where he could promote the objects of the Expedition:—and as he is charged with this dispatch, I take the liberty of recommending him to their Lordship's protection, under a full conviction they will obtain, through him, every information which they have a right to expect from an officer of great intelligence and long meritorious service.

I consider Captain King, with the Officers of the Marine Battalion, so completely under the report of Gen. Beresford, that I shall only state to their Lordships my extreme satisfaction on hearing personally from the General how highly he appreciated every part of their conduct, particularly the celerity with which they transported the artillery and troops across the Rio Chuelo after the bridge was burnt by the enemy.

Lieut. Talbot of the Encounter manifested great zeal in every instance where it was necessary to call on him; Lieut. Groves of the Diadem was also very active in landing the ordnance and ordnance stores, and I think it highly proper to state to their Lordships, that the Masters and Crews of the different transports behaved with great attention during the whole of this service.

By the terms granted to the inhabitants after the capture of the city, their Lordships will see that the coasting vessels in the river, supposed with their cargoes to amount to one million and a half of dollars, were restored to the proprietors; for an early record to the country of the great liberality of his Majesty's Government.

I have the honour, &c.

H. Popham.

I have sent Lieut. Groves to take possession of Ensenada de Baragon, a port to the eastward of Buenos Ayres, where I understand there are two gun-vessels and two merchant ships. H. P.

Buenos Ayres is situated on the south side of the celebrated river la Plata, about 150 miles from its mouth. The river at that city is about 20 miles broad. The province of la Plata is of immense extent, being 1500 miles in length, and 1000 in breadth. It is one of the most fertile countries in the world, and the climate is delightful. The capital city of Buenos Ayres lies in 35 degrees south latitude, and is said to contain 70,000 inhabitants, who are a mixture of Spaniards and native Americans. It is the greatest trading town in South America, being the mart of European merchandize, and from whence the treasures of Chili, Peru, and la Plata, are exported to Europe.

The conquest of this capital of one of the richest of the Spanish South American settle-

settlements, which has been effected with a bravery and humanity equal to the judgment with which it was planned, probably will be the most important that has ever been atchieved by this country. It will open to us a considerable part of the Continent of South America, and when connected with the enterprize of General Miranda, affords a prospect of wresting from Spain the whole of her invaluable possessions in South America, the finest countries in the world, of establishing new markets for our commerce, and of creating a new and boundless field for the industry and enterprize of this country.

Several conferences have been held at the Board of Trade, to consider of proper measures for facilitating a commercial intercourse between this country and the newly acquired possessions Several merchants, principally those concerned in Spanish houses, attended. One of the first points suggested by the merchants was, that the trade with Buenos Ayres should be thrown open to neutrals; but upon mature consideration, the idea was abandoned; as it would throw the trade, in a great degree, into the hands of the Americans. It was therefore determined, that it should be carried on exclusively in British bottoms.

The London Gazette of Sept. 20. accordingly contains an order in Council allowing his Majesty's subjects to trade to Buenos Ayres, in British ships, under the same conditions and restrictions as to our colonies in the West Indies, and South America; and also to allow the importation of all goods and commodities the growth of Buenos Ayres, under the same restrictions; and the Commanders who captured Buenos Ayres having reduced the duties on importation from 34½ to 12½ per cent. his Majesty confirms the same, except with regard to German linens, and prohibits the importation of slaves into Buenos Ayres.

The commercial part of the community are under the highest obligations to Sir Home Popham. This gallant and patriotic Commander has sent a circular letter to all our principal manufacturing towns, pointing out the importance of this new acquisition, and giving an account of its productions, and of the articles of British manufacture that may be most wanted. The productions of the country are,—

Indigo, tobacco, Vicuna wool, cotton, tyger skins, seal skins, copperas, figs, dried tongues, dried beef, hams, saffron, cochineal, cocoa, hemp, hair, wheat, gums, drugs, besides gold, silver, and precious stones, exclusive of hides and tallow, which he considers the great staple, one million four hundred thousand being annually exported.

The articles of British manufacture most in demand in the Spanish West Indian Empire are—

"The light western woollen cloths, printed linens, the articles usually made up at Birmingham for the African trade, namely, hardware, rings of small value, and buttons, with a metal buckle of enormous size, universally worn throughout Spanish America; the plated Sheffield goods; and a knife of a particular make, made at the latter place, in universal use in these provinces; flowered cotton and Manchester velvets are also peculiarly adapted and in request for this market; and universally the muslins, calicoes, cottons, and printed linens, the manufacture of England and Scotland."

The value of the exports of hides and tallow alone from Buenos Ayres, is estimated at from three to four millions Sterling, and the other exports at an equal sum; in exchange for which, the inhabitants will henceforth receive British manufactures. Orders to the amount of several millions are already announced as ready for execution, and ships are loading with the greatest activity.

On the 9th of October, the armed brig Garland, Capt. Gordon, sailed from Greenock for Buenos Ayres, with a valuable cargo, being the first vessel that has cleared out from Britain for that colony.

The specie brought home in the Narcissus from Buenos Ayres, has been landed at Portsmouth, and arrived on Sept. 20. in London. It was conveyed in 8 waggons, each containing near 5 tons of dollars, under the charge of 30 sailors, dressed in the uniform which they wore when they attacked the Spaniards on shore. The British colours were hoisted on the waggons, with the Spanish underneath.

Miranda's Expedition.

Accounts from Trinidad inform us of the sailing from thence, on the 24th of July, of this bold and enterprising chieftain, on his long projected scheme of revolutionising South America, by breaking the yoke of Spanish oppression in that extensive and valuable country. His force has been considerably augmented at Trinidad; where, besides upwards of 300 volunteers who joined his standard, he obtained several experienced officers, and carried on such a communication and intercourse with his adherents on the Main, as give sanguine hopes of his ultimate and ample success. Miranda has assumed the title of "*General in Chief of the Army of Columbia*," and issued all his commissions under it. The British sloop of war, Lilly, and brigs Express and Attentive, with the Prevost, Mosambique, and Trimmer schooners, and three gun-

boats,

boats, constitute his naval force; and when the last accounts left Trinidad, they had arrived at Guaira, within the Gulph of Paria, from whence it was thought Miranda would march across the Cumana, and from thence to Barcelona, expecting the country through which he passed to join him, as he was assured of their being well affected to his cause, and was anxiously expected at Caraccas.

The American papers contain a letter from an officer in this expedition, which states that Sir J. B. Warren had brought orders to the Governors of the British islands, to render Miranda every assistance in their power. Another letter from Trinidad states, that, according to information received there from the Main, Don Pedro Minto, the particular friend of Miranda, and his most powerful partizan, was advancing towards Caraccas, with an army of 15,000 men, and impatiently waited for the General to commence more effectual operations. Not a doubt was entertained of his success, to which the intelligence of the capture of Buenos Ayres, should it have preceded his debarkation, would essentially contribute. Twelve of the officers on board Miranda's captured schooners are stated to have been executed at Porto Cavallo.—The heads of the officers were afterwards exposed on poles in the town. There were amongst them several of the most respectable families in New-York and Philadelphia.—The crews have been sent to the mines!

By posterior accounts received from Jamaica, we learn that Miranda had entered the Gulph of Venezuela, and had actually landed, and taken possession of Coro in the Carracas; that he had been successful in several engagements with the Government forces, and was penetrating into the country.

AMERICA.

We meet with a correspondence, somewhat interesting, in the American Papers, on the subject of the above expedition, which is in substance as follows:—

"The son of the American Colonel Smith, and grand-son of Mr Adams, the late President of the United States, accompanied General Miranda, and was taken in one of the schooners. The Spanish Ambassador in America wrote to a friend of the Colonel, stating that all the persons taken in the schooners would be executed as pirates; that he was desirous of saving the life of the Colonel's son, but would only interfere upon condition that Col. Smith would make a full disclosure to him of all the information which he possessed respecting Miranda's plans. The Colonel, in his reply, after stating, that the persons accompanying Miranda, in the Leander, were not informed of his projects and plans, and expressing his hopes that the dignified character of the Spanish nation would not be tarnished by acts of passion and barbarity, in the infliction of harsh unmerited punishment upon *any person* taken in the schooners, which might have the effect of rousing a spirit of indignation and resentment, which could not fail of being attended with strong marks of just revenge—thus, with Spartan resolution, proceeds:

"With respect to my son, he was not made acquainted with the plans of General Miranda; he went with him as a young companion, to share his fortune and fate; he was accompanied by some of his friends capable of deeds of hardship and valour—worthy their leader—worthy his cause.—Whatever may be the situation and fate of the persons taken on board the schooners, I can never tacitly sanction the lash of tyranny on his associates, and snatch my son from a participation in their fate, whatever it may be. Nothing but the Marquis's want of an acquaintance with me can plead his cause for the indelicacy of his propositions. Do me the favour, my friend, to assure him, that were I in my son's situation, I would not comply with his proposals to save myself, and I would not cast so great an indignity upon my son, my family, and myself, as to shelter him under the shield of infamy and disgrace."

It is too generally believed that the young gentleman above alluded to is among the unfortunate sufferers.

The trial of the persons implicated with Miranda commenced at New York, before the Circuit Court of the United States, on the 15th of July. Several of the principal Officers of the American Government had been subpœnaed as witnesses on behalf of the defendants, Messrs Ogden and Smith; but had refused to attend the Court. The trial excited much interest, and continued several days, when the Jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

A transaction not very honourable to the United States has been disclosed, which has occasioned another ferment among the people.—It appears that Bonaparte

naparte, through the medium of his military ambassador, Gen. Turreau, has extorted from the Government two millions of dollars, as the price of his mediation to settle the differences betwixt Spain and the States. "Will the world believe, (says the *Boston Centinel*), that the Emperor of the French had the insolence to inform our Government, that, unless we sent him, to help to support the pomp and parade of his Throne, Two Millions of Dollars, in specie, Spain should go to war with the United States repecting Louisiana, and that France, as her ally, would assist her in the war? Yet such is the fact. And more: Such has been the trepidation with which the whiskers of this Warrior Minister have struck the Administration of our Government, that Congress has complied with the demand, and the parasites of the Executive have been called upon to close the doors of Congress, to vote this immense sum of money in secret Divan, and send it off to France—not to Spain—with most infamous haste!—*Tell it not in Europe!*—publish it not in *the streets of America!*—Lest we become a bye-word and a reproach among the nations.—Let the word *Independence* be erased from our records, and the declaration thereof sent off with our tribute money."

This extraordinary and degrading measure is attributed to the President and the Secretary of State, who recommended it to be done under the head of a bill "for making provision for defraying any extraordinary expences attending the intercourse betwixt the United States and foreign nations." It was first introduced in the House of Representatives, and was discussed and passed with shut doors.—From thence it was transmitted to the Senate, with a message importing the secrecy of the communication, and stating it to be a bill "to enable the President to commence with more effect the negociation for the purchase of the Spanish territories on the Gulph of Mexico, and eastward of the river Mississippi," (meaning the two Floridas). The Senate passed the bill in the same secret manner, and the President put his signature to it on the 13th of February.

On the 31st of March, the injunction of secrecy was removed on the motion of Dr Leib, and the whole proceedings were published.—In the beginning of April, the United States sloop of war, Hornet, Captain Skipwith, sailed from New York for France, with the whole treasure on board, (60 tons of precious silver); but how far this goodly portion of tribute money will go to mollify the haughtiness of Spain's master in Paris, time only will discover.

The printing office of the New York Gazette was totally destroyed by fire, with all the materials, on the 1st Sept. It is singular that, for some days previous to this calamity, a series of essays had appeared in that paper, on the precautions to be taken against fire, and the propriety of insuring.

Letters from Charleston state, that a violent tornado was experienced there on the 20th of August. The wind being to the northward, the damage on shore was confined to the destruction of several trees and fences. Several ships in the harbour were wrecked.

The late hurricane on the coast of America, which proved so disastrous to Sir R. Strachan's fleet and the Jamaica convoy, has done infinite damage to the American traders. The New York papers teem with losses of this kind, even before their own harbours; and in very few instances were the crews saved.

RUSSIA.

The Treaty concluded by M. d'Oubril at Paris, has been published by the Russian Government: Its provisions are in substance as follow:

"Russia was to give up Cattaro and Dalmatia, and France was to restore Ragusa to its former independence to be under the protection of the Porte. The independence of the Ionian Republic was to be acknowledged by both Powers: The Russian troops were to remove to the Seven Islands, and only 4000 men to be kept there, who were to be withdrawn when his Imperial Majesty judged necessary. The independence of the Porte and the integrity of its territories were to be guaranteed; the French troops were to retire from Germany, and in three months were all to have returned to France. Russia was to mediate a peace between Prussia and Sweden; and Bonaparte consented to accept the mediation of Russia to restore peace between Britain and France."

These terms, as we have already stated

ted, have been declared by the Court of St Petersburgh, not only not agreeable to his instructions, but directly contrary to them; not only not consistent with the principles on which his Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, was willing to conclude Peace, but directly contrary to those principles.

His Imperial Majesty has also issued a Manifesto, reiterating his determination to consent to no peace that shall be inconsistent with his faith towards his allies, with his own dignity, and with the general security of Europe. This Manifesto shall appear in our next.

The new Russian levies, amounting to 200,000 men, are nearly completed.

New Imperial Exchange.

A letter from Petersburgh contains the following statement:—

A scene truly gratifying to the English merchants here recently took place. On the occasion of laying the first stone of a new Exchange, every English merchant in the place was invited. This ceremony being concluded, our merchants were invited to a splendid entertainment, at which the Emperor presided in person. The ease and affability displayed in his Majesty's deportment was the theme of admiration amongst his guests. Every delicacy that could be procured, was spread on the tables; cherry-trees in full bearing on each side of the table, and the choicest wines gave a zest to the treat.—During the desert, the Emperor took the opportunity of presenting to every British merchant a gold medal, of the value of about six guineas, having on one side a striking likeness of the Emperor, and on the reverse an elevation of the Imperial Exchange, as intended to be built. His Majesty at the same time desired them to preserve it as a memorial of his respect for the first commercial nation in the world, and as an indication of that strict friendship which he always wished to manifest towards England. After drinking several appropriate toasts, the company departed at a late hour, highly delighted with their entertainment, and the attentions with which they had been honoured by his Majesty. Only 250 medals were distributed, and the dye from which they were taken was immediately destroyed.

Continental War.

There now remains no doubt of the renewal of the war on the Continent. The accumulated insults and encroachments of the French Ruler have at length exhausted the patience, and roused the spirit of the Prussian Monarch, and Gen. Knoblesdorff was sent to Paris to remonstrate and demand. The courier who was sent by the General, with the Answer to the propositions of which he was the bearer, arrived at Berlin on the 17th September. It is asserted he has brought a demand from Bonaparte of the cession of the whole of Westphalia, with the county of Mark—a cession which Prussia has in the most decisive manner refused.

All hopes of an accommodation having thus failed, his Prussian Majesty has left his capital to place himself at the head of his army. On the 20th Sept. accompanied by the Queen, he set off from Potsdam for Magdeburgh, and proceeded to Halle, Meresburg, and Nauenburg, the head-quarters of the army. The Queen returned immediately to Berlin. The Prussian army, increasing in strength daily, is advancing. General Kalkreuth has taken the position of General Blucher; his right posted towards Munster; his left on the side of East Friesland. General Blucher, who has joined General Kalkreuth, has moved more to the left, and occupies the territory of Waldeck, opposite to the Hessian frontier. General Ruchel, whose head-quarters are at Gottingen, has advanced his position in a right line partly towards General Blucher.—The Grand Army is commanded by Marshal Mollendorf and his Majesty in person, and is computed at 70,000 infantry and 16,000 cavalry. Its present station is in the vicinity of Erfurth.—To the left are the troops in Silesia, under the Prince Hohenlohe, to which 20,000 Saxons are to be added. The Prussian troops thus occupy a line extending from Munster, on the Ems, to Meresburg on the Saale.

The army of reserve, which had assembled at Custrin, under Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, has advanced by forced marches towards Berlin, in order to support the grand army, if necessary.

Part

Part of the army of General Blucher had entered Cassel, but. on the arrival of the Elector, from the Prussian head-quarters, on the 5th October, was withdrawn to its former position. They had marched from Munster on the same day, conducted by the Hereditary Prince of Hesse, and are said to have evacuated the Hessian territory, in consequence of the recognition of the neutrality of that Electorate by his Majesty Frederick William.

The Elector of Hesse Cassel is also said to have obtained the consent of Bonaparte to remain neutral.

The whole military force of Prussia at present is rated at 190,000 infantry, 41,000 cavalry, and 13,000 artillerymen and engineers. That of Saxony, at 22,000 infantry, 9000 cavalry, and 2000 artillerymen and engineers. That of Hesse, at 24,000 infantry, 4000 cavalry, and 11,000 artillerymen and engineers.

The highest enthusiasm pervades the Prussian army. Nor is this feeling confined to the troops—it has spread to the provinces, and extends to every part of the kingdom. Several of the principal cities have already demanded permission to raise regiments at their own expence; and subscriptions are opened to reward those who shall distinguish themselves in the field, and to provide for the families of those who may fall.

The head-quarters of his Prussian Majesty were at Erfurth on the 9th of October. The Prussian envoy at Paris, Gen. Knoblesdorff, left that city on the 30th of September, to join the grand army at Erfurth.

The Swedish army, about 25,000 strong, will no doubt co operate with the Prussians; it in the mean time remains in Pomerania, and the duchy of Lauenburgh.

As to the Russians. it is not probable that they will be able to take part in the first operations of the war; but they are on their march, and 80,000 are already arrived at Brodi and Belitz; they are to cross the Oder at Brieg, Breslau, and Gros Glogau. The amount of the Russian troops, from the confines of Courland, through the whole of Russian Poland, and to Oczakow and Cherson, is stated to be 250,000 men. Sixty thousand Russians will, it is said, be disembarked in Pomerania.

The movements on the part of France are not less strongly indicative of approaching hostility. Bonaparte left Paris on Wednesday Sept. 24. to put himself at the head of his army. He was followed by Talleyrand on the Friday following. Previous to his departure, a meeting of the Conservative Senate was held, in which, besides other affairs, communication was made of a letter from the Emperor, to the King of Bavaria, informing him that in spite of certain Court intrigues, his Majesty still hoped to be able to preserve peace with Prussia; but that in case the latter did not give a prompt and categorical answer to the explanations demanded, his Majesty was ready to enter Germany with 300,000 men.—Communication was at the same time made of a letter to the Prince Primate, in which Bonaparte labours to impress a belief, that he has no intention of exercising any superiority over the members of the Rhenish Confederacy; he has, however, taken the necessary measures for the organization of the Contingents of his new vassals.

Bonaparte arrived at Mentz on the 28th of September. On the 1st of Oct. he set out for Wurtsburgh, and on the 6th was at Bamberg, his head quarters, where all his generals, guards, &c. were assembled.

All the troops that were encamped at Meudon have left Paris, together with a part of the garrison. The camp at Boulogne has broken up, and the troops have marched, either for the grand army in Germany, or for the protection of Holland; the third battalions and fourth squadrons of all the French regiments in Bavaria have been ordered to Strasburgh, to receive, and organize 50,000 conscripts, whom they are to convoy to the grand army in Germany.

The divisions of the French army were coming up every day, and the whole concentrating on the northern frontier of Franconia.—The first division of the Imperial Foot Guards arrived at Wurtzburgh before Bonaparte; the second was expected to arrive on the 5th October, and the cavalry in a few days after; so that it is not likely that the French would be in a condition to begin offensive operations before the 10th or 12th. According to the latest accounts

accounts, the right and left of the French army were at Frankfort and Bamberg, and the centre at Wurtzburgh.

The circumstance of the King of Prussia being with the centre of his army, may decide Bonaparte to direct his principal attack against that quarter; and it is with this view that the principal movements among the French divisions seem to have taken place. Marshal Lefebvre's corps was pushing on to Schweinfurt, a place about 35 miles north east of Wurtzburgh, whilst other corps were advancing by Carlstadt and Austein, towards the country of Fulda, about six miles north of Wurtzburgh, in order to occupy a position in front of the Prussian corps posted at Memmingen, Eisenach, and Gotha, which had passed forward from the main body of the centre of the Prussian army.

Every precaution appears to be taking by both parties, as well to guard against disasters, as to insure success.—The corps of Marshal Soult is rapidly ascending the Danube, in order to reinforce the right wing; and Forcheim, in the southern part of the country of Bamberg, as well as the places in the northern extremity of Bavaria, and in the Grand Duchy of Wurtzburg, is fortifying. Hameln and Nieuburg, on the contrary, have been stored and provisioned by the Prussians for a long siege.

The present force of the French in Germany is estimated at about 140,000 men. A powerful army, Bonaparte seems to think, must be reserved for the protection of Holland. One equally powerful must be necessary to keep the new mounted Monarch of Naples on the saddle; and a large force must be kept on the frontiers of Austria, of which power Bonaparte is certainly jealous; and his half measures are not well calculated to keep her quiet. He allows the Austrian prisoners to return, but he still keeps possession of Branau, and as a military precaution does not suffer any stranger to pass through it. The Bavarians occupy the Tyrol with about 10,000 men.

The Austrians, however, are not idle. By the great exertions of the Archduke Charles, the Austrian army has been placed on the most respectable footing. Austria has announced her regiments to be more than complete, a notification calculated to produce the double effect of encouraging Prussia, and of proving to France that she is not to be despised. A considerable park of artillery is established near Brunn, and prodigious quantities of ammunition and stores have been collected.

The French, Bavarian, and Wirtemberg ambassadors at Berlin and Dresden, have all returned home.

Peace with Prussia.

We are now to announce an event of considerable importance, and which will be regarded as one preparative at least to the now almost certain renewal of hostilities on the Continent; we allude to the happy termination of the dispute between Great Britain and Prussia.—The London Gazette of Sept. 27. contains an order of Council for raising the blockade of the Prussian ports and rivers in the German ocean, and Lord Morpeth set out on the 8th of October for Berlin, to arrange all differences with the Prussian Court. The terms upon which this fortunate accommodation has been effected, are not publicly mentioned; but it is said that Prussia agrees to retract immediately the hostile order for shutting her ports against the trade of this country, and that she has pledged herself to the ultimate restoration of Hanover. In other words, she engages to protect it during the continuance of the war between France and England, and to restore it at the conclusion of a peace between these two powers, to its legitimate Sovereign.

On Friday the 10th of October, Baron Jacobi arrived in London as ambassador from the Court of Berlin. His Excellency came over in the Diana packet from Hamburgh, which had been ordered up the Elbe on purpose to receive him. Several Cabinet Councils have been held on the business of Prussia, and things are in a fair train of amicable accommodation.

Murder of M. Palm.

A transaction has taken place at Branau, which has excited a strong sensation throughout the Continent, and we may even say throughout Europe. We noticed in last Magazine, that a number of pamphlets were in circulation in Germany, complaining of the oppressive conduct of the French armies there, which irritated Bonaparte to such a degree, that he was determined to be revenged.

A party of French soldiers were ordered to Nuremberg (a free city, formerly under the protection of Prussia, but lately ceded to Bavaria), where they arrested P. Philip Palm, a respectable bookseller, and a worthy man, who had some of these pamphlets in his shop. He was immediately carried to the castle of Branau. Another party also arrested one Schroeder, a wine-merchant at Donawerth, and brought him to the same place. On the 26th of August, a military council of seven French colonels was assembled at Branau, by order of Marshal Berthier, now Duke of Neufchatel, under a special mandate from Bonaparte. The prisoners were brought before this council, and after a short examination, were found guilty of *high treason* against the Emperor of the French, and sentenced to be shot in twenty-four hours. This cruel sentence was put in execution against the unfortunate Palm; but Schroeder, at the intercession of the King of Bavaria, was respited, and delivered up to be at his Majesty's disposal. The conduct of Palm was most gallant; he was offered his pardon upon condition that he gave up the name of the author, which he refused. The offer was again put to him at the place of execution, but he called out, "That he would rather die than betray the author."—He was immediately shot. Palm was about 40 years of age, and has left a widow and three children. The fate of this man, who has been murdered in the most unprecedented manner, is universally regretted in Germany, and a subscription for his family has been begun both there and in London and Edinburgh.

Four other persons were tried at the same time, on similar charges, and declared guilty,—two of them subjects of Bonaparte's *independent* Kings of Wirtemberg, and Bavaria, viz. N. Merkel, innkeeper at the Neckarsulm, in Wirtemberg, and Joseph Frederick Jenisen, first clerk of the house of Stage, bookseller at Augsburg; the others, subjects of Austria, viz. N. Kupfer, bookseller and printer, of Vienna, and N. Eurich, bookseller of Lintz, in Austria. These four, fortunately for themselves, were not in the power of the French, or they unquestionably would also have been shot; which may yet be their fate, as the court ordered that if the French army can lay hold of them, the sentence shall be instantly carried into execution. The expences of the process were also ordered to be paid out of the effects of the persons tried, and 6000 copies of the report to be printed and distributed in *terrorem* to other booksellers.

Failure of the Negociation for Peace.

The pacific mission upon which the Earl of Lauderdale was sent to Paris, is at an end.—His Lordship, after a residence of two months in France, arrived in London on Monday the 13th of October.—It appears that in all his interviews with the French ministers, his Lordship met with nothing but evasion, chicanery, and deceit, respecting the terms which he was instructed to propose. It was now indeed time that his Lordship should think of moving. Not only had Bonaparte and Talleyrand left him, but even General Clarke, who was specially appointed to conduct the negociation on the part of the French Government, had followed Bonaparte to the Grand Army, and his Lordship was *kindly* offered such accommodation as Gen. Junot's (the Governor of Paris) country house could afford him, *for the benefit of his health.* His Lordship wisely judged that he might derive as much advantage from his native air. Of the circumstances attending his departure, the following statement has been published:—

Mr Ross, the messenger, who set out on Tuesday Oct. 7. for Paris, carried with him an order for Lord Lauderdale's return; but his Lordship did not wait for orders, but had set out before Mr Ross reached him. As soon as he found that the French ruler had gone to join his army, he considered all negociation as terminated, and immediately demanded passports. Tho' passports were not refused, they were not immediately granted, and it seemed evident that it was the intention to amuse Lord Lauderdale, if possible, with a mockery of further intercourse. His Lordship refused to be cajoled and quitted Paris on Thursday the 9th. He slept that night at Chantilly, and on Friday at Abbeville. Mr Scott, the messenger, who had accompanied his Lordship from Paris, was sent forward from Abbeville, to order relays of horses, and give

give notice at Boulogne of his approaching arrival. He proceeded without meeting with any interruption, until he arrived at Montreuil, where he was detained from eleven in the morning until nine at night, when his Lordship and the rest of his suite arrived. He was then released, and the whole embassy was allowed to proceed. No reason was assigned to Mr Scott for detaining him. His Lordship was conducted by a troop of horse to Boulogne, and an officer was placed in the same carriage with him. He arrived about ten on Saturday night the 11th, and after some explanation with Admiral Lacrosse, the commandant of that place, and a solemn promise that his Lordship would not hold any intercourse with any person but his own people, he was lodged in a hotel, surrounded with guards, for whose attendance, &c. he was obliged to pay. On Sunday morning his Lordship and suite were marched through a double file of soldiers to the boats in which they were to be conveyed to the Clyde frigate, then in waiting for them. The people, on his way to the shore, in order to embark, exhibited strong marks of displeasure at the experiment of the rockets *, in their countenances, but did not proceed to any direct insult.

Mr Ross arrived off Boulogne during the time of the attack with the rockets; he therefore changed his course, and sailed for Calais, where he was permitted to land, and was conveyed in a close carriage to Boulogne. The people were full of indignation against him on account of the recent injury which their town had suffered. He was confined in a guard-room at the back of Admiral Lacrosse's house, the whole of the 9th, and was not suffered to depart until orders were received to that effect from Paris. A message was accordingly sent to Paris by the telegraph. Some time was taken to consider of the matter; and it was nine hours before any answer was received, that he might continue his journey. Mr Ross met his Lordship at St Juste, seven stages on this side of Paris.

Lord Lauderdale, on his road from Paris, was a witness of the wretched state of the conscripts, who were literally dragged in chains, like felons, to join the armies, under a military escort. They went in considerable bodies, and displayed the utmost marks of dejection and misery.

We are sorry to learn, that during his Lordship's stay at Paris, his health was in a very precarious state, and that he had been afflicted with a bilious fever for several weeks.

His Britannic Majesty has published a Declaration on the subject of the negociation, which shall appear in our next Magazine.

POLITICAL REFLECTIONS.

We were sorry and surprized to find, that during Lord Lauderdale's residence at Paris, the language of the French official Journals was every thing but pacific. The *Moniteur* and *Argus* teemed with lectures and admonitions to England, in which she is reminded that she is now less powerful than at the rupture of the treaty of Amiens, and that if she hesitates about returning to the terms of that treaty, she is lost. After laying it down as an axiom "that England considers as the foundation of her greatness, and the source of her riches, the influence she exercises upon the Continent, the commercial connections she has in its States, and the confidential relation she keeps up in the Cabinets;" these journalists assert, that "a single wish of the Emperor of the French will suffice to repel from the countries submitted to his influence, both English agents and English merchandize." In the same breath the *Moniteur* maintains, that in concluding the treaty of Amiens, we were determined to break it on the first favourable opportunity; that the most splendid victories afford no solid advantages; and that while "nothing can change the fortune of France, England enjoys but an uncertain and problematical existence, and can only do a

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* This refers to an attack which was made on the night of the 8th October, by a British squadron of gun brigs and sloops; they sent into the mouth of the harbour of Boulogne about 40 boats, who threw in a great quantity of new-invented rockets;—they set fire to the town in several places, and also to several of the gun-boats. The attack was unexpected, and continued for two hours, when the boats retired without losing a man by the French batteries. Some further account of this experiment will be given in our next.

slight injury to the enemy who menaces her with a mortal blow."

The refutation of these sentiments would be no difficult task, but they are only worthy of notice as they shew, that while in the very heart of negociation, such sentiments are allowed to appear in the official Journal of Bonaparte, no reliance can be placed on the candour and sincerity of his pacific professions.

It should be observed, however, that when these articles were written, Bonaparte flattered himself that by the Peace with Russia, his domination on the Continent was established on a basis not to be shaken.

The wish for Peace, however, is impatiently expressed throughout France. Having no "ships, colonies, nor commerce," the produce of the country remains on hand, and deputations have been sent to Bonaparte from all the corn as well as the wine provinces, to represent to him, that the accumulated harvests of two years are now upon hand, that there is no demand either for corn or wine, and that unless the Government will accept payment of the duties in kind, the proprietors of the lands and vineyards can no longer provide either the territorial or indirect taxes.—These deputations are noticed in the *Moniteur*.

Respecting our success in South America, the *Argus* makes the following reflections:—

"The capture of Buenos Ayres is an event which was not to be expected, upon comparing the military strength and population of that colony with the feebleness of the English squadron: the conquest of French colonies is a dearer atchievement. But as to the others, the successes of this kind have so amazingly multiplied in this war and the last, that it will soon be sufficient for the British Admiralty to send notice to a Colony that it is in a *state of capture*, as they notify that it is in a state of blockade." The *Argus* evidently inserts this with a view to shew to Europe that our power is increasing with astonishing and alarming rapidity: and says, "whilst the Continental Powers are squabbling about a village in Germany, we are conquering *Kingdoms* in Asia and America—that the Continental Powers have more reason to dread England than France, and that we have brought into the political balance of Europe such a weight, that all the influence acquired by France *can hardly keep up the equilibrium*. England makes immense acquisitions, almost *without drawing the sword*; and when she makes Peace, she retains the useful conquests, and only returns ruined establishments." It is a doctrine which Bonaparte is very anxious to inculcate, that Europe has less reason to dread him than she has to dread us; but the more anxiety he manifests to inculcate the doctrine, the less disposed, we imagine, will Europe be to receive it.

But the politeness and chivalrous gallantry of the French writers have received another direction, and the beautiful and amiable Queen of Prussia is the object of their coarse and unmanly invectives. Haugwitz and Lombard the Prussian Ministers, are honest, pacific, good kind of creatures—the Duke of Brunswick and Mollendorff are anxious for Peace—the King is one of the honestest men of his Court, and is averse to war—but all their pacific policy is rendered unavailing. And then, these *gallant* Frenchmen, that nation which boasts of the delicacy of its *politesse* and its *egards* for the female sex; which considers and characterises the men of all other nations as *barbares*, menace the young and beautiful Queen of Prussia, with the fate of the Queen of Naples, and of their own Queen, whom they murdered.—Who, they ask, was the first cause of the French Revolution?—What other personage at Naples caused the ruin of her House? These questions are accompanied with an insinuation against an illustrious personage in this country, whom no French writer, even in the brutal times of Robespierre, ventured to attack; we mean the Queen of England. "What other, in fine, in *London*, is the principal cause of the continuation of the war?" says the *Argus*.

This is news indeed!—It may be necessary here to remind our readers, that this extraordinary print, the *Argus*, has been published in Paris, in the English language, for some years, and that the editor is the noted Arthur O'Connor, of traitorous memory. Those who recollect his political conduct and character, both before and after his trial at Maidstone, will not be surprized at the malignant effusions of his distempered brain.

NAVAL

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Capture of French Frigates.

We have the satisfaction to announce the capture of five of the enemy's largest frigates. One of them, the President of 44 guns and 330 men, which, in concert with the Regulus, &c. did considerable mischief on the coast of Africa, was taken after a chace of 17 hours by Admiral Louis's squadron. Of the capture of the other four, which were full of troops, the following is Sir Samuel Hood's official account, from the London Gazette, addressed to and transmitted by Admiral Cotton:

Centaur, at Sea, 26th Sept. 1806.

Sir—Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, I had the good fortune of falling in with a squadron of the enemy, standing to the westward; the squadron under my orders being then on the larboard tack, stretching in for Chasseron light-house, six or seven leagues from us, the Revenge to windward, and the Monarch to leeward, on the look-out, the latter ship first making the signal for an enemy, when I soon discovered seven sail to leeward of me; and considering them, in part, line of battle ships, the signal was made to form the line, and shortly after I observed them bearing up, making all sail, and running to the S. S. W. The signal was instantly made for a general chace, and the Monarch, from her position and good sailing, was enabled to keep nearly within gun-shot, a mile and a half, or little more, a-head of the Centaur, and the Mars on the starboard bow. At daylight we made them out five large French frigates, and two corvettes, one of which bearing a broad pendant. At five the Monarch fired a few chace shot; and at six the weathermost frigate hauled more to the westward, in pursuit of which I dispatched the Mars; and one frigate, with the two corvettes, edged away to the south east, the remaining three frigates keeping in close order, indicating an intention of supporting each other.

At a quarter past ten the Monarch opened her starboard guns on the enemy, when a heavy cannonading commenced, and by the enemy's management of a running fight, they succeeded in crippling the Monarch's sails and rigging before the Centaur could get up. At eleven we got within fair range of two, and opened our fire from the larboard guns, whilst the Monarch kept engaging the third ship, and about noon one of the two frigates struck, as did the one opposed to the Monarch soon after.

It was just before this I received a severe wound in my right arm, (since amputated, and doing well I hope,) which obliged me to leave the deck; the Mars, previous to this, had succeeded in capturing her chase, and with her prize, hauled towards the Centaur, in chace of, and firing at the French Commodore's ship, and at three, assisted in capturing her. These ships of the enemy made an obstinate resistance, but the result was, as may well be supposed, attended with much slaughter, being crowded with troops, out of Rochefort the evening before.

I cannot add too much praise to Captain Lee, of the Monarch, for his gallant and officer-like conduct, but I am sorry to find his loss has been rather severe, the swell of the sea preventing, at times, the opening of the lower deck ports.

To Captain Lukin, of the Mars, I feel thankful for his steady conduct and attention; and I have also to express my satisfaction at the endeavours of Captains Boyles, King, Sir John Gore, and Mansfield, in getting up with the enemy, although they could not succeed. The Revenge, from being well to windward, became considerably astern after bearing up.

To Lieutenant Case, first of the Centaur, I have to add my approbation of his judicious conduct before and after my leaving the deck, and I also feel much pleased at the steady exertions of all my officers, seamen and marines.

I enclose herewith, a return of the killed and wounded, and I also annex a list of the enemy's ships captured, and will make a return of their loss as soon as possible. I have the honour, &c.

Sam. Hood.

Nine men were killed, and thirty-two wounded in the British squadron. Officer killed — Mr Biden, midshipman. Officers wounded—Sir Samuel Hood, of the Centaur; and of the Monarch, Lieut. Anderson, Mr Duff, boatswain, and Mr Geary, midshipman. The captured vessels are, the Gloire of 46 guns, and the Indefatigable, Minerve, and Armida, of 44 guns

guns each, all very fine vessels, of large dimensions, mounting 24 French 18-pounders on their main decks; 38-pounder carronades on their quarter decks and forecastles, and about 650 men (including troops) in each ship, full of stores, arms, ammunition, and provisions, &c. La Themis frigate and two corvettes, of 18 guns, escaped.

All the prizes are safe arrived in port. This capture is in every point of view important. Had the frigates proceeded either to the West Indies or South America, they might have done much mischief. The gallant Sir Samuel Hood, we are happy to say, is doing well.

The President French frigate was taken in the Bay of Biscay on the 27th of Sept. by the squadron under Rear-Admiral Sir T. Louis, after a chace of 17 hours. She is a fine ship of 44 guns, with 330 men, and commanded by Monsieur Gallier Labrosse. There was no loss on either side. She had parted from a ship of the line, and two frigates, her consorts, in a hard gale of wind on the Carolina coast, on the 20th of August.

On the 24th of August, the Pomona Spanish frigate, of 40 guns, from Vera Cruz, was taken about two leagues to the eastward of the Moro Castle, by the British frigates Arethusa and Anson, after a close action of 16 minutes. The Spanish frigate was assisted by 7 gun-boats (one of which was blown up and another sunk) and a battery of 18 guns. Previous to the action there was a considerable quantity of money landed from the frigate, reported to be the property of the King: but the English found in the ship half a million of dollars. The Captain of the Spanish frigate lost his life in the action: the number of others killed not known, but supposed considerable, from the closeness of the action, and heavy fire. At the time of the action there was an 80 gun ship in the harbour with her yards down, and could not get ready in time. The Arethusa, Capt. Brisbane, had two men killed, and ten men wounded, the Anson, Capt Lydyard, none.

A letter from an officer in the Jason frigate, commanded by the son of Admiral Cochrane, states in substance as follows:

"The boats of the Jason, and of the Maria schooner, under the command of Lieut. C. Kerr of the Jason, were sent on the 1st of July to silence a small fort on the coast of Porto Rico, which had annoyed the Maria very much the day before. On landing close under the fort, the boats grounded at such a distance, that the men were up to their middles in the water, by which all their ammunition was spoiled, and they consequently could not fire a single musket against the enemy. The Spaniards kept up a smart and well directed fire, which killed and wounded a number of our people, and among others, the second in command, master of the Maria, was struck at once by four bullets, and almost instantly expired. In this situation, Lieut. Kerr, considering that hesitation or retreat were equally certain destruction to the whole party, instantly stormed the fort, and carried it without farther resistance; the Spaniards all running off the moment our brave tars began to advance. In the fort, instead of a single cannon, which they only supposed it to possess, were found five; an iron 24 pounder, three brass twelves, and an iron 8-pounder. The first four were immediately spiked, and the last turned against the Spaniards, who still lurked in the bushes near the fort. When just about to leave the fort, by some unfortunate mistake, a cartridge, much too large, was brought from the magazine of the fort; the people cut it, and left the overplus powder on the ground under the gun. On firing, some sparks set this loose powder on fire, which communicated to the magazine, and blew it up, by which two of our men were killed, and three badly wounded.—Lieut. Kerr was wounded in the leg by a splinter, and had his face so much burnt, as to be in great danger of losing his sight. Of forty men who landed from the boats, twenty-two were killed or wounded, besides those who suffered by the explosion. Lieut. Kerr is since much recovered, and almost fit to resume his duty.

On the 12th of October, a most desperate action took place off St Maloes, betwixt the Constance sloop of war of 24 guns, Capt. A. S. Burrowes, assisted by the Sheldrake, Strenuous, and Britannia gunbrigs, and the Salamander French frigate, protected by strong batteries on the shore. After a severe action of three hours, the Salamander struck,

struck, and was brought off; but in so shattered a state, that it was found necessary to destroy her, after taking out the prisoners. Capt. Burrowes was killed, and there were 12 men killed, and 12 wounded on board the Constance, which was so much damaged, that she drifted on shore among the rocks, and afterwards sunk. The remainder of the crew were saved, and made prisoners. The Sheldrake had one killed, and two wounded; the Strenuous five wounded. The Salamander lost her first and second Captains, and about 30 men.

A desperate, but unsuccessful attempt was recently made by the boats of the Spitfire sloop, to cut out a large privateer from under the batteries at Dieppe. The enemy were perfectly prepared to receive the attack, and our brave tars were obliged to retire with considerable loss;—the boatswain and seven men being killed, and two Lieutenants and four men founded.

We have at length received some intelligence of the proceedings of the French squadron under Admiral Guillamet, which escaped out of Brest in December last, and in which Jerome Bonaparte commanded the Veteran of 74 guns. It appears that they ranged along the African coast for near three months, and took and destroyed several English merchantmen. They stood as far south as St Helena, and would have gone to the Cape, had they not learnt of its capture. In the beginning of April, they arrived at St Salvador in the Brazils, where they took in provisions and water, and sailed again on the 29th of that month. From this date no accounts were obtained of them for near two months, having still had the good fortune to avoid the squadrons of Sir Richard Strachan and Sir John B. Warren, both of whom were in pursuit of them. At length dispatches were received from Admiral Cochrane at Barbadoes, announcing the arrival of the French squadron at Fort Royal in Martinique, in separate divisions, from the 24th to the 29th of June. They consisted of seven ships of the line and four frigates. Admiral Cochrane's force, at this time, was only four ships of the line, and they were scattered among the islands. The French, however, afraid of being overtaken and blocked up in Martinique, left that island about the 4th of July. Next day, they took and destroyed three loaded ships at Montserrat, and attempted to sink four light vessels, under Brimstonehill at St Kitt's, but did not succeed. On the 6th, they sent a boat to take soundings in the bay of Tortola, where a large fleet of homeward-bound ships had assembled for convoy. But Admiral Cochrane, who had collected his ships, appearing off the island in the course of that day, the French suddenly abandoned their design, and steered with all sail to the northward. The Admiral sent two frigates to watch their motions. On the 12th of July, Admiral Sir John Warren, (who sailed from Portsmouth on the 4th of June, with six sail of the line and two frigates), arrived at Barbadoes, and went in pursuit of the enemy, who, he was informed, was steering home by the North American coast. On the 19th of August, the Admiral reached Newfoundland, but without meeting the enemy. On the 21st of August, Sir John Warren's squadron was in the Bay of Bulls taking in water, in order to continue his cruize.

We learn with regret, that Jerome Bonaparte has escaped all our fleets, and is arrived safe in a French port, after a cruize more successful in the end than it was in the outset. It appears, that after a cruize of near seven months, he became anxious to get home, and actually parted with his Admiral Guillamet in the Gulph of Florida about the middle of July. On the 16th of August, his ship, the Veteran, fell in off the Azores with a homeward-bound fleet from Quebec and Halifax, consisting of 22 ships, under convoy of the Champion of 24 guns. The fleet immediately separated by signal from the Champion, but six of the most valuable ships, whose cargoes consisted of furs and timber for the navy, were unfortunately captured. Part of the cargoes were taken out, and all the ships burnt. The crews were afterwards put on board of an American ship, which landed them safe at Portsmouth on the 26th of August. The Champion, three transports, with the 6th regiment of foot on board, and the other vessels escaped. The Veteran had previously taken and destroyed a West Indiaman bound to Dublin, and another vessel from Newfoundland to Oporto, with fish. On the 26th of August, the Veteran

Veteran got safe into the bay of Concarneau, near l'Orient, where Jerome instantly landed, and set out for Paris. It is said she was chaced in the Bay of Biscay for some time by the Gibraltar man of war, which unluckily carried away her fore-topmast.

We are sorry to learn, that the squadron of Sir Richard Strachan, which sailed from Portsmouth the 19th of May, in pursuit of Guillamet's fleet, has suffered considerable damage in a violent storm, in the West Indies. The Admiral had cruized for two months, from Madeira to the Cape de Verd islands, and afterwards steered for the West Indies, and arrived at Barbadoes on the 8th of August. Having completed a stock of provisions and water for five months, he sailed from that island on the 13th. They were making the best of their way to the northward, till on the 19th, being in lat. 21. 22. N. long. 62. W. their career was stopped. It had blown hard on the 18th, and towards night had every appearance of bad weather; the necessary precautions were therefore taken (the Admiral and all the squadron were in sight of each other at sun-set). The gale increased much during the night, the wind shifting about as in a hurricane. At two o'clock in the morning of the 19th, the main-mast of the Audacious was carried away; the fore and mizen-top-mast went at the same moment; but such was the terrific noise of the wind, that the crash of masts was scarcely heard by the Officers on deck. The mizen-mast went in about an hour after the main-mast; and at nine o'clock A. M. the fore-mast was cut away, there being no possibility of securing it. The wreck fell on board, and did some damage to the ship; but no man was seriously hurt by any of the wrecks, or during the gale.

The Prince of Wales of 98 guns, and Audacious, Terrible, Bellona, and Montague of 74, are all arrived at Plymouth under jury masts. They parted with the Admiral's ship, the Caesar of 80 guns, and the Triumph, Capt. Sir T. M. Hardy, the day after the storm. The former had sprung her fore-mast, and was steering with the Triumph for Chesapeak Bay, where it is believed they may arrive safe.

Guillamet's squadron was likewise dispersed in a gale of wind between the 10th and 13th of August. The Patriote, of 74 guns, arrived in Annapolis roads on the 2d of September, dismasted. The Eole, Foudroyant, Castor, and the Impetueux of 74 guns, put into Hampton roads in distress. The Valoreux frigate is in the Delaware, dismasted, her stern stove in, and quarters gone. The Sybelle frigate (the consort of the Regulus and President on the coast of Africa) arrived in Hampton roads on the 30th of August in great distress. The Regulus is said to have arrived at Brest dismasted.

But the storm has proved still more fatal to the Jamaica fleet, a number of valuable ships having foundered, and the crews unfortunately perished. The fleet sailed from Negril Point on the 20th of July, consisting of 109 sail, under convoy of the Magicienne and Franchise frigates, and Penguin sloop, the Veteran to see them through the gulph. On the 10th of August, a Spanish ship of the line came down on the fleet, but was chaced into the Havannah by the Veteran and Magicienne. After passing the gulph, a violent hurricane came on, August 21st, which lasted for two days, and completely dispersed the fleet. Of the extent of the damage sustained, we have as yet but partial information. The Magicienne got into Bermuda without a rudder, and the Franchise dismasted. Of the convoy the following 12 ships are reported to have foundered: The Achilles, of Greenock; Rashleigh, Ann, and Cora, of London, all the crews saved. Forty-second and Pallas, of ditto, one man each saved. Erin, of Dublin, all lost. Sally, Exeter, and Nutwell, of London, fate of the crew not mentioned. Africaine, of Liverpool, ditto. Francis, of London, Capt. Hall and four men saved.

On the 25th, after the gale abated, there were 65 sail in company with the Penguin; from 20 to 22 sail were then unaccounted for, among which were the Union, Bruce, for Greenock; Alfred, Clarke; Fortune, Reid, and Aurora, M'Kinlay, for Glasgow; Cumberland, Simpson, for Leith.

The Tourterelle frigate sailed from the Bahamas with a merchant vessel and three transports under convoy, and three weeks after put into Bermuda, so much damaged that it was thought she must be condemned. One of the transports

ports got into Bermuda, and another has arrived at Plymouth.

A ship, called the Rose in June, was lost on the 24th of August, off New York. She had on board between 40 and 50 persons, mostly passengers; and the fate of some of them will excite commiseration. General MACPHERSON, and a young lady, his daughter, were washed overboard, when the General, being an excellent swimmer, made the quarter railing, the ship being on her beam ends; but perceiving his daughter sinking, he plunged in again after her, and succeeded in bringing her to the wreck. He was, however, washed off a second time, and his strength being exhausted, he was drowned. Mr BOOTH, another passenger, had the astonishing presence of mind to make his way through the water to the after-cabin, in which were his wife and son, to push up the dead light, force them both into the water, and jump in after them; but both the woman and child were drowned. The vessel was preserved from sinking, by having on board 50 bales of cotton; and the next day 27 persons were rescued, after remaining lashed to the wreck a day and a night. The number of persons drowned amounted to 21.

We have much pleasure in announcing the arrival on the 25th Sept. of the Agamemnon, of 64 guns, with the valuable fleet from the Leeward islands, consisting of about 270 sail. There were 34 ships for the Clyde in the fleet, of which 33 are safely arrived; the remaining one, the Herberts, George, we are sorry to say, is totally lost on St. John's Point, off Strangford.—Crew saved.

It is with much satisfaction we announce the safe arrival of the China fleet, at Portsmouth on the 2d of Sept. under convoy of his Majesty's ship Admant, consisting of the 13 following ships: Exeter, Cumberland, Henry Addington, Bombay Castle, Earl Howe, Wexford, Windham, Royal George, Hope, Ocean, Coutts, Warley, and Scaleby Castle. They sailed from Macoa Roads on the 4th of March, arrived at St Helena on the 2d July, and left that island on the 9th.

The Lady Burgess East Indiaman, Capt. Swinton, which sailed with the fleet for England on the 30th of March, was totally lost on the 20th of April on the island of Bonavista, when the chief mate, purser, 3 cadets, 18 seamen, 3 soldiers, 7 women, and a child, all unfortunately perished.

The Syren and Revanche French frigates, consorts to the Guerrier, (which was captured in the north seas), have made their appearance to the eastward of the Banks of Newfoundland, where they had captured the Eddystone, Capt. Sarmon, and the Sarah, Capt. Mansfield, from Quebec bound for London, valuably laden with furs. The Frenchmen took out a number of furs from the Eddystone, and several valuable articles from the Sarah, which vessel they burnt on the 19th Sept. The Eddystone was re-captured by the Colpoys brig, and is arrived at Plymouth.

The Diana frigate has returned to Portsmouth from a long and fruitless cruize after the above French frigates. In a dreadful gale she sustained much damage, and lost several men, and Capt. Maling had his arm broken.

The expedition destined for Sicily sailed on the 24th September, in forty transports, under convoy of the Royal George, Admiral Sir John Duckworth, and Atlas. The troops are the Guards, and the 44th, 52d, and 62d regiments.

On the 10th of October, a reinforcement of troops sailed from Plymouth for Buenos Ayres, in twelve transports, under convoy of the Ardent of 64 guns, Capt. Donelly, and two frigates. The troops consist of a company of royal artillery, a detachment of riflemen, (95th), the 40th, 45th, and 87th foot, in all about 3000 men, under the command of Sir Samuel Achmuty.

On the 14th of August Lord St Vincent left his station off Brest, with 10 sail of the line, and steered for Lisbon. The object of this movement was said to have proceeded from an apprehension of an attack upon Portugal, by a large body of French troops assembled at Bayonne, and that the British fleet was to give every assistance to the royal family, by transporting them with all their household and treasure to Brazil. The alarm has subsided, and his Lordship has resumed his station.

A Russian squadron of five sail of the line, three frigates and a sloop, has arrived at Portsmouth to take in provisions. It is bound to the Mediterranean, and has about 4000 troops on board.

Be-

Besides the order of Council for opening a trade with Buenos Ayres, as before mentioned, the Gazette contains an order for permitting the importation in neutral vessels, into our West India islands for twelve months ensuing, of lumber, staves, and all kinds of provisions, with the exception of beef, pork, and butter, and also the exportation of rum, molasses, and all other commodities, except sugar, indigo, cotton, coffee, and cocoa. This is the first exercise of the authority vested in the Privy Council by the act of last Session, called the West India intercourse bill, which was productive of such warm debates in both Houses. Since the passing of the bill, the Board of Trade has been almost daily occupied in ascertaining the practicability of supplying the Colonies wholly from the Mother Country. The order of Council seems to be decisive of the negative.

The Society at Lloyd's have voted a Vase of L. 300 value, with an appropriate inscription, to Major-General Sir John Stuart, for his gallant conduct at the battle of Maida, also honorary rewards, from L. 200, down to L. 25, to the different Officers wounded, and have also voted relief to the Widows, Orphans, Parents, and relations, depending upon support on the Officers, and men killed, and gratuities to those wounded.

The Patriotic Society have also voted Vases, of the value of L. 200 each, to General Beresford, and Sir Home Popham, for their gallant and generous conduct at the capture of Buenos Ayres, and an Annuity of L. 25 per annum for life to Captain Le Blanc, who was disabled in the attack, with survivorship to Mrs Le Blanc; also relief to the Widows, Orphans, and Relations of those killed, &c.

The subscribers to Lloyd's have presented 200 guineas to Capt. M'Kenzie, of the Carysfort who brought away 30 vessels from the West Indies, which otherwise must have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

The sum granted by Parliament to the Heroes of Trafalgar is now paying. Petty officers receive L. 26. 6s.—Seamen and Marines L. 4. 12s. 6d. The sum of L. 18,000 has been deducted from the parliamentary grant to pay off the legacies left by Lord Nelson.

Officers at Maida.

The following notices respecting the officers who gloriously distinguished themselves in the plain of Maida, will not be unacceptable to our readers:—

Sir John Stuart is the son of the late Sir James Stuart, who was for many years the British Superintendant of Indian affairs in North America. Sir John received his education in Glasgow. His atchievements in Egypt, where he commanded the Queen's German regiment, were rewarded with the Turkish Order of the Crescent.

Lieut.-Col. Oswald, of the 35th, is the son of Mr Oswald of Dunnikier, in Fifeshire. He was severely wounded when bravely leading on his regiment in the unsuccessful expedition to Holland in 1799. General Fox has appointed him Brigader General in the Mediterranean. Lieut-Col. Kempt, who led the brave light infantry, was Aid-de-Camp and Secretary to General Abercrombie, and attended his gallant Lord from the moment he was wounded, till his honoured remains were deposited under a gun at Malta. Lieut.-Col. Kemp is the son of Mr Gavin Kempt, late merchant in Leith. Lieut.-Col. Patrick M'Leod, commanding the 2d battalion of the 78th, is second son of Donald Macleod, Esq. of Geanies, Sheriff, and Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the three battalions of Ross-shire volunteers. He was Fort Major of the Cape of Good Hope, during the latter part of the last war. Major Plenderleath, who commanded the 81st, is son of Capt. Plenderleath, who commanded the Royal Edinburgh volunteer artillery, when it was first raised.

Capt. M'Laine, of the 20th foot, the only officer killed in the action, was a son of Gillian Maclaine of Scallastle, in the island of Mull. He very highly distinguished himself in the campaign in 1799 in Holland, and was particularly noticed in one of the actions fought there by Lieut.-Gen. Moore. He afterwards served in the Egyptian campaign, and returned with his regiment to Malta. In the late glorious battle, fought on the plains of Maida, Capt. Maclaine being on the advance with the bayonet, and after putting those to the route who opposed him, fell, much lamented by his regiment.

Fu-

FUNERAL OF MR FOX.

The Funeral of this illustrious Statesman from the Stable-yard to Westminster Abbey, took place on Friday Oct. 10. The Procession was arranged according to the formula of the Herald's College, in the same manner as that followed at the Funeral of Mr Pitt, (as described in the Mag. for March.) It began about two o'clock, and was led by a body of Volunteer Cavalry, then the High Constable of Westminster, followed by the funeral conductors, the 57 poor men in long black gowns, with the crest of *Fox* emblazoned on their left arms, their number answering to the age of the deceased. Then followed the Heralds, Bearers of the Standards, Guidon, Banner of the Crest, great Banner, Helmet and Crest, Sword and Target, Surcoat, &c. all with their respective supporters, marshalmen, trumpets, &c.

The following distinguished personages performed the principal duties at this solemnity:

Chief Mourner, Lord Holland. Supporters, Earl Fitzwilliam and Lord Howick. Pall Bearers, Lord Chancellor, Duke of Norfolk, Duke of Devonshire, Earl of Thanet, Earl of Albemarle, and Earl of Carlisle. A number of noblemen, among whom were Earl Moira, Earl Spencer, Lord Grenville, Lord Sidmouth, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Henry Petty, Mr Windham, &c. followed in 12 mourning coaches and six horses. Above a hundred Members of Parliament and of the Whig Club were on foot.

The hearse was entirely of a new construction. Instead of being a closely covered vehicle, it was an open hearse, upon pillars, of a simple and elegant form, richly covered with black velvet, which hung in draperies, trimmed with black fringe, surmounted with lofty plumes. It was lofty and large in all its dimensions, about 27 feet in height, and the whole being in black velvet, without any mixture of colour, gave it a simple and grand effect. On a sarcophagus, in the centre of the car, the coffin, ornamented with the arms of the deceased, and a simple inscription was laid open to view.

On reaching the Abbey, which was entered at the great western gate, the body was received by the clergy and gentlemen of the choir, who proceeded down the great aisle to the vault prepared for it, chaunting the usual psalms; and the funeral service being performed, the mortal remains of this distinguished character were committed to the "dark and narrow house."

The grave is immediately adjoining the monument of the late Lord Chatham, and within 18 inches of the grave of Mr Pitt.

The vault had been built for the sole purpose of receiving the body, and is only sufficiently large to contain it. Is is about ten feet deep, and six feet long, lined with brick, with the bottom lined with tiles. A platform of timber, about six inches above the pavement, had been raised upon this part of the aisle, extending almost its whole length, which was appropriated solely to the clergy, choir, and chief mourners. The whole of the ceremonial was calculated to display rather a tasteful simplicity than an ostentatious parade. Every part of the ceremony was most solemn and impressive. And what particularly contributed to the effect was, the orderly demeanour, and silence of the immense multitudes which were assembled in the streets. But such was the judicious arrangement made by the police magistrates by stationing their officers in the various divisions, so as to embrace every avenue, and the dispositions of the horse and foot guards, with the volunteers, under the command of Major-Generals Ainslie and Calvert, that not the most trifling disorder occurred.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Clarence visited Liverpool on Thursday Sept 18. His Royal Highness was presented with the freedom of the Borough in a gold box, and entertained in a *Princely* stile by the Corporation. The town was illuminated in the evening.

At a Guild held at Berwick-upon-Tweed, on October 13. it was resolved to make application to Parliament for leave to bring in a bill to rebuild the old pier, called Queen Elisabeth's Pier, and also for deepening and improving the harbour, and to empower them to lay on a small tonnage on shipping towards defraying the expences. Leave has also been obtained from the Board of Ordnance, for taking down and widening the Scots Gate, and the drawbridge leading thereto, so as to render the northern entrance into the town more accessible.

The

The departure of Lord Lauderdale for Paris, on a pacific mission, afforded to the stock jobbers an occasion to engage in boundless speculations. On the 13th of August, however, an uncommon occurrence took place on the Stock Exchange. One Joseph Elkin Daniels, a Jew broker, generally known, had purchased a large quantity of *omnium*, which he declared he would hold, and gave checks on his bankers for the amount. He immediately went and transferred the whole for money, amounting, it is said, to upwards of L. 40,000. When application was made in the afternoon at the bankers for payment of his checks, it was found he had left but a small sum in their hands. Daniels had immediately absconded, and a reward of 200l. was offered for his apprehension. He was traced to Liverpool, and from thence to the Isle of Man, where he was discovered and taken into custody. He was brought over to London, and after several examinations before the Lord Mayor, the Counsel for the prosecution found that the crime of Daniels did not amount to felony. He has therefore been set at liberty, having made a full surrender to his creditors under a commission of bankruptcy. It is supposed the loss to the parties, after all, will be inconsiderable.

A fatal and distressing accident happened at Leatherhead in Surry, about four o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 2d. While her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, accompanied by Lady Sheffield, and Miss Harriet Cholmondely, was travelling in her barouche and four, on a visit to Mr Locke of Norbury park, owing to the postilion's turning too quick round a sharp corner of the road leading into the above village, the carriage was overturned, and the ladies thrown out with great violence. Her Royal Highness received a contusion on her shoulder; Miss Cholmondely was killed on the spot, having been thrown with such violence against a large tree, as to fracture her skull. Lady Sheffield received no injury, but what was occasioned by the fright. The Ladies were carried to the Swan inn, and a surgeon attended immediately, but his assistance was in vain. The Princess and Lady S. after having recovered a little from their excessive terror, returned, in an agony of grief, to Blackheath.

His Excellency Lord Seaforth is safely arrived at Bristol, on board the Severn, upon leave from his Government at Barbadoes.

On Saturday, Sept. 20. a gentleman of the name of Tyssen was killed in a duel with a Mr Fytsch, late a Hamburgh merchant. It was not a *Lady* but a *dog* that was the cause of quarrel. They were on a shooting party, and the dog of the one disturbed the game of the other.

A dreadful accident happened on the 23d of September, about four o'clock in the morning, in Harp-lane, Tower-Street, London. Two old houses, one the sign of the Hoy public house, and the other a shop adjoining, fell to the ground, and shocking to relate, there were about 30 persons at the time in them, five of whom were killed on the spot; the landlord of the public house, and a little child, being found; the other three, a woman and two men, were dug out of the ruins at twelve o'clock. Greatest part of those who escaped were carried to St Dunstan's workhouse in a very mangled state.

On Monday morning, Sept. 1. a fire broke out at the distillery of Messrs Smith, Cook, and Tate, at Millbank, Westminster, which burned with incredible fury for near two hours, destroying the valuable steam engine, estimated at L.5000, a great quantity of corn, the dwelling house, and the storehouse; the vat containing the spirits was fortunately saved. The damage is estimated at L. 60,000. The premisses were insured in different offices to the amount of L.77,000.

On Sept. 1. David George, a fisherman of Swansea, lost his life in the following singular manner:—He was clearing his net, when observing a small sole entangled in the meshes, he put its head between his teeth, as the practice is, to draw it through; but whether in so doing, or in going to open his mouth afterwards, cannot be ascertained, the fish slipped into his throat, and choaked him in a few minutes.

A beautiful young lady of the North of Ireland, having been lately compelled by her father to marry a gentleman of fortune, though she had promised her hand to another, took poison in her tea the morning after marriage, while breakfasting with her husband, and expired in less than an hour.

SCOT-

Scottish Chronicle.

COURT OF SESSION.

Important Law Case.

A CASE was decided last Session, which is of such general importance, that we consider it our duty to communicate it to the public.

The Directors of the Bank of Scotland, a good many years ago, conceiving that they might extend the business of the Bank beyond the limits of Edinburgh, resolved to establish branches in almost every town in Scotland; and the arrangement was no doubt beneficial to all parties. To the country it extended an useful fund of credit, and though the more general circulation of the Bank paper was the primary object in the institution of the branches, the Bank received advantage by their becoming very naturally the deposits of the money belonging to numerous persons in their neighbourhood. The case now to be detailed took its rise from this last circumstance.

In the year 1793, the Directors of the Bank of Scotland established one of their branches in the town of Brechin, and appointed James Smith, a merchant in that place, and two of his sons, to be their agents there, under a constituted firm.—These people some years ago became bankrupt, when it was discovered, that besides taking in money for the Bank, they had received a great many sums, to the amount of 5000l. or 6000l. for which they had not accounted to the Bank, but which the persons lodging them stated they meant as *Bank* deposits. For these the agents had given *receipts* on a copperplate engraving, bearing to be dated at the "Bank's Office," and in other respects containing the usual style and words of Bank vouchers; but in signing these documents, the agents did not add any designation immediately indicating their having acted for the Bank in the receiving of that money. When the failure happened, the Directors of the Bank of Scotland refused to retire these documents, on the following, among other grounds: That their agents were not entitled to take in money so as to bind the Bank, on documents, in the *form* granted by their Brechin agents. With a view to try the validity of such a defence, an action was brought against the Directors on one of these receipts. It would exceed our limits to enter into a particular detail of the arguments of the parties in this cause. Suffice it in general to state, that on the part of the Bank, it was maintained, that their agents were not entitled to take in money for behoof of the Bank, except in payments on *cash accounts*, and for *promissory notes*, which last were to be sealed with the Bank's seal, countersigned by the Accountant, &c. and this plea was enforced by reference to a placard, which was hung up in the office at Brechin, and to advertisements in the newspapers, &c.

It was farther maintained by the Directors, that no agent, factor, or commissioner, could bind his constituent beyond the limits of the mandate or commission under which he acted; and as the mandate in the case of money lodged in that manner was confined to *promissory notes*, the Bank could not be bound by documents in the form of *receipts*. In answer to this, and other arguments used for the Bank, it was stated on the part of the claimants, that as the Directors had established a branch at Brechin, they had in fact thereby transferred the Bank of Scotland itself to that place; and, of course, were responsible for every act and deed of their agents which related to a banking transaction. Nor were the persons who had dealings of this nature with these agents bound to enquire whether they were authorised to take in deposited money, on *promissory notes* or *receipts*, that being a mere matter of form, altogether unconnected with the substance of the transaction. Besides, it was stated for the claimants, that the Directors themselves had departed from their regulations in this respect, as it was no uncommon practice at their branches to grant receipts for deposited money. As to the arguments of the Bank, respecting the powers of mandatories or commissioners, it was maintained on the part of the claimants, that, though a man was bound, when he transacted with ordinary mandatories, to act and understand the extent of their powers, yet, that where a Bank established itself in a place, opened an office there, and nominated agents for the general management of the business, the powers of these agents were to be presumed in all matters connected with "Banking;" and, consequently, that in a case like the present, the improper acts and deeds of the agents must affect the Bank, and not the public, who had confided in these agents, by the invitation of the Directors. As to the placard, it was stated by the clai-

claimants, that they had never seen it; and, at any rate, that when a person enters a public banking office to transact business, he is entitled to consider the official person with whom he deals to be in possession of every necessary authority for rendering the transaction legal.

When this case came first before the Court for judgment, it was decided in favour of the Bank by a narrow majority of one vote; but their Lordships, on advising elaborate and ingenious papers on both sides, altered their former interlocutor, and, by a large majority, found the Bank liable for the sums claimed, besides the costs of suit.

Court Martial.

At a General Court-Martial, held in Edinburgh Castle, on the 19th of May 1806, and on several subsequent days, whereof Colonel Sir John Dalrymple Hay, Bart. of the Kirkcudbright Regt. of Militia, was President, for the Trial of Captain Andrew Hunter Sproul Crawford, of the 28th or Stirlingshire Regiment of Militia, upon the following charges, exhibited against him by Lieut. David Carruthers of the same regiment, viz.—

I. Unofficerlike conduct, in using language towards Lieut. Carruthers, for some time past, highly injurious to his character as an Officer and Gentleman; but particularly on the evening of the 12th April 1806, in the public Mess-Room, and in the presence of several Officers of the Regiment.

II. Saying that he, Captain Crawfurd, would not go out with Lieutenant Carruthers to fight, as he was a Damned Swindler and Scoundrel; but that he Captain Crawfurd would wish, that some of the officers would tell Lieutenant Carruthers what he had been saying, in order that he might have an opportunity of drawing his sword, and running Lieutenant Carruthers through the body.

And also upon the following Charge, exhibited against him by Quarter-Master James Dougall, of the same regiment, viz. Having falsely, and without foundation, accused him, (Quarter-Master Dougall), in the Mess Room, in the evening of the 12th of April, in presence of several Officers of the regiment, of having drawn coals and candles for him (Capt Crawfurd,) while he was in jail, and applied them to his own use.

The Court having maturely deliberated on the evidence adduced, is of opinion, That the prisoner Captain Andrew Hunter Sproul Crawfurd, is guilty of the charges preferred against him in breach of the Articles of War, and therefore they sentence him to be Cashiered.

The Court likewise considered the conduct of Lieut. Carruthers to Capt. Crawfurd as highly improper. His Majesty has approved of the above sentence, and ordered it to be carried into effect; and has also commanded that Lieut. Carruthers be removed from the Stirlingshire regt. of militia.

Circuit Intelligence.

Inverness, Sept. 18.—Lord Cullen.

James M'Pherson, *alias* James Roy M'Pherson, fox-hunter, accused of murder, was outlawed. Archibald M'Donald, in Knoydart, accused of perjury;—the diet was deserted pro loco et tempore, information having been received which required farther investigation. Margaret M'Callum, accused of petty theft, was, upon her petition, banished from Scotland for life.

Aberdeen, Sept. 22.

Lords Dunsinnan and Cullen.

Alex. Laing accused of receipt of theft. The diet against him was deserted simpliciter. Elspeth Brown, his wife, and Isobel Laing, his daughter, accused of theft, were found guilty on their own confession, and sentenced, the former to five months imprisonment, and banishment from Scotland for life, the latter to be imprisoned two months, and banished from Scotland for five years. William Laird, late of Bonnykelly, accused of theft, was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned for one month, and banished from Scotland for life.

Perth, Sept. 27.

Before the same Judges—John Lessels, late manufacturer in Pathhead, accused of theft; Martha Carnegie, late servant to William Bethune, Esq. of Blebo; and Mary Smith, of Inverkeilor, accused of child murder, were all, upon their own petitions, banished from Scotland for life.

Inveraray, Sept. 26.—Lord Meadowbank.

Donald, Duncan, and Neil Mackiachan, all residing in the island of Islay, accused of breaking into a cellar possessed by Mr Campbell, acting supervisor in that island, and stealing from thence 125 gallons of whisky, were outlawed for not appearing.

Glasgow, Oct. 2.—Lord Justice Clerk.

John Adlan, *alias* Michael Jamieson, was tried for the murder of Robert Frame, and acquitted. Thomas Scotland, for the murder of Thomas Forrest, weaver in Glasgow, was found guilty of *culpable homicide*, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment. Joseph Muir, for perjury, was outlawed. James M'Alpine, also for perjury, and Alex. Colquhoun carter, accused of the murder of Thos. Laurie weaver in a squabble, were recommitted on new warrants.

Ayr, October 4.—Lord Armadale.

John Adams at Balgowan, for theft, not appearing, was outlawed. Edward Graham travel-

travelling merchant in Ayr, for uttering counterfeit shillings; the diet was deserted against him; he was recommitted on a new warrant, but liberated upon bail.

Jedburgh, Oct. 15.—Lord Craig.

John and James Winter, for assaulting Alex. Watson, were, on their own petition, banished Scotland for life. Thomas Douglas, who was implicated in the above charge was dismissed from the bar.

There was no business of any kind at Stirling or Dumfries.

Game Laws.

A cause of some importance on the game laws, was decided at the Circuit Court at Glasgow, by the Lord Justice Clerk, on an appeal from a sentence of the Justices of the Peace for Lanarkshire: An action had been brought before the Justices, at the instance of the procurator fiscal against two poachers, founded on three acts of the Parliament of Scotland, in which the Justices found them liable in the statutory penalties—for going upon grounds "without licence from the owner," in terms of the act 1555—for hunting at all without being possessed of a "ploughgate of land in heritage," which is the qualification required by act 1661—and for having "presumed to hunt upon grounds without a subscribed warrant from the proprietor," besides forfeiting their dogs and guns, in terms of act 1707. The Lord Justice Clerk, in delivering his opinion on the case, observed, that the whole of these acts were subsisting statutes, and that the appellants might have been prosecuted and convicted on any one of them; but he did not think it was the intention of the Legislature, that the whole of the penalties in the different acts of Parliament should be exacted for the same offence. He therefore altered the sentence, in so far as the penalties in the first two acts were found due, but affirmed it as to the penalties and forfeiture of dogs and guns, imposed by act 1707. Had the Justices gone the whole length which that statute authorised, and ordained the delinquents to be sent abroad as recruits, he would have had no hesitation whatever, in the case now before him, of also enforcing that part of the statute.

Volunteers.

The terms upon which the services of the Volunteer corps are to be continued, have been announced. The pay of the drill serjeants is to be reduced to 6d. per day. The non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates are to assemble for exercise, and to receive pay for 26 days in the year, and 20s. every three years for cloathing. These allowances to be made only to those who were enrolled and serving on or before the 24th July.

Almost all the volunteers corps in Scotland have agreed to serve under the new regulations, but they have at the same time expressed an opinion that the allowances are inadequate to their necessary expences.

As to the first regiment Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, the regulations in question do not affect them. At a late parade, the Rt. Hon. Chas. Hope, their Colonel, addressed the regiment to the following effect:—

"Gentlemen,—Some time ago, a circular letter was received from Lord Spencer, mentioning, that as an alteration was intended on the allowances to Volunteer Corps, serving on the establishment of June 1803, it was the order of Government that they should discontinue exercising until further notice. I immediately wrote to his Lordship, that as our regiment was on a footing peculiar to itself in point of allowances, I did not consider the circular as applicable to us, and therefore, as we had some money in hand, we should continue to drill, unless I received from him special orders to the contrary. I also explained to his Lordship the nature and amount of the allowances which had been fixed by Lord Hobart, while his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, as applicable to this regiment; and as they are very trifling, I stated to Lord Spencer, my request, both on the part of the regiment, and as a public man, that those allowances might be continued in the aggregate shape in which they had hitherto been drawn.

"I have now the pleasure to inform you, that I have received a very polite and satisfactory answer from his Lordship, stating, that as our allowances do not exceed in amount those intended for other corps, his Majesty's government could have no objection to their being continued and drawn in the usual manner.

"On other grounds, some things certainly have occurred elsewhere, not altogether agreeable to our feelings; at the same time, I have no doubt, that much of what has passed may have been greatly exaggerated.

"But as it is impossible to disguise the fact, I wish to put the matter on this footing. I wish to remind you, that amidst the violence and struggle of parties, our country remains the same; that we did not take up arms to please any Minister, or set of Ministers, but to defend our native land from foreign and domestic enemies; and therefore, if it were possible, which I will not believe, that we should ever be looked on with an evil eye by this, or any other set of Ministers, I trust we shall be as little disposed to lay down our arms to please them. When our country no longer requires our services, our gracious Sovereign will

will disband us regularly, as was done before, and we shall be all well pleased when the state of our country shall allow us to retire with honour from its service.

"With regard to my own situation, if there be one man in the corps who would be more excusable in retiring than another, it is myself. I have now served twelve years in the regiment, which circumstance, and, above all, the high office which I have now the honour to hold, not very usually combined with a military character, might have justified me for seeking leisure and repose.

"But the higher I am raised in the favour of my Sovereign, the more I think it my duty to serve him in every situation where I can be of use; and therefore, thoroughly convinced of the unspeakable advantage which the country has derived from the volunteer service, I have resolved to continue in it; and I assure you, that while twenty of you will stick together, I will cheerfully devote my attention to your instruction, and I shall think myself amply rewarded if I can keep alive the embers of this system in our native city."

His Lordship's speech was received with the loudest acclamations.

The Officers of the Greenock Volunteers have resigned, thinking it impossible to keep up the corps on a respectable footing, on the proposed establishment, but continue their services until the Lord Lieutenant shall be able to provide other officers.

SCHOOLMASTERS

On Friday and Saturday Sept. 19. and 20, very full meetings of the Burgh and Parochial Schoolmasters of Scotland were held at Edinburgh, for the purpose of concerting measures for establishing a fund for the relief of their Widows and Orphans; Dr Adam, Rector of the High School of Edin. was unanimously chosen President, Mr Dick of Perth, and Mr Gray of Edinburgh, Vice Presidents; Mr Irvine of Edinburgh, Secretary. After revising and altering the scroll of a bill, prepared by a committee last year, it was agreed to transmit printed copies of the same to all the Schoolmasters in Scotland, to enable them to collect and report their opinions upon it, before another general meeting, to be held at Edinburgh, on the 13th of December next.

On Friday Oct. 10. the Magistrates and Town Council of Rutherglen conferred the freedom of that burgh upon the Right Hon. Lord ARCHIBALD HAMILTON and JOHN CLERK, Esq. Solicitor General for Scotland. Upon this occasion, Lord ARCHIBALD proposed and recommended the Solicitor as a candidate for the representation of this district of burghs in Parliament; of which the Magistrates and Council unanimously approved, and resolved to support the Solicitor General accordingly at the next election. Lord ARCHIBALD afterwards gave an elegant entertainment, in the Town-hall, to the Magistrates and Council, and a number of the inhabitants, at which the greatest unanimity and conviviality prevailed.

On the 22d of August, the Edinburgh East India Club, and a number of Gentlemen from India, gave an elegant entertainment to Warren Hastings, Esq. late Governor General of India (now on a visit to Scotland) at Oman's Tavern in Edinburgh. The occasion was particularly gratifying to the feelings of a very numerous meeting, many of whom, from a long residence in India, had the best opportunity of knowing this distinguished character, and appreciating the services he had rendered to his country, during his Government of British India. After the health of Mr Hastings, and many loyal and patriotic toasts, the following sentiment, from the President, was drunk with universal applause:—"Prosperity to our settlements in India, and may the virtue and talents which preserved them be ever remembered with gratitude."

STIRLING RACES, Oct. 7.—L.50 given by the Magistrates of Stirling, won by Mr Baird's Bess, beating Mr Millar's Aurora.—October 8. L.50. for all ages, won by Mr Baird's Juno, beating Mr Best's Fairy. The Linlithgow and Stirlingshire Hunt Stakes, 3 subscribers, 5 guineas each, won by the Hon. Capt. Fleming's Tom Pipes, beating Capt. Hamilton's Scogie, and Mr Graham's Fidget.—Oct. 9. L.50. for all ages, won by Mr Baird's Newbyth, beating Mr Best's Juno, and Mr Millar's Aurora. The meeting, the first of the kind held at Stirling, was a very pleasant one,—good racing and uncommon hunting. A handsome subscription was made for the next year's amusement. The Stewards for next year are—the Duke of Montrose, Viscount Primrose, Mr Graham of Airth, and Mr Stirling of Keir.

At the Falkirk Tryst, on October 14. there was a remarkable shew of cattle, in finer condition than we ever remember; the demand was brisk, but prices were from five to ten per cent. lower than last year.

The thunder storm on the 9th August, at Cupar Fife, exceeded in violence and duration any thing remembered in that place. The rain fell in torrents; the loudest peals of thunder followed in tremendous succession, and the lightning was uncommonly vivid. A number of trees, venerable for age, and remarkable for strength and size, were torn up by the roots. Many houses were shaken to their foundations, and several articles of furniture thrown to a considerable

siderable distance from their places. We have heard, however, of no material accident.

On the night of the 25th August, as John Johnston, the Edinburgh carrier for Lochmaben and Lockerby, was crossing the river Annan, about two miles below his own house, he was drowned.

MAGISTRATES OF EDINBURGH.

Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The Magistrates and Council walked in procession to the High Church, where an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr Moodie, of St Andrew's Church, from Psalm lxxii. 17. "And men shall be blessed in him, all nations shall call him blessed." After divine service, they returned to the Council Chamber, and proceeded to the election of Magistrates, when the government of the city was vested in the following gentlemen:—

The Right Hon. DONALD SMITH, Lord Provost.

Thomas Henderson, Esq.
William Calder, Esq.
Walter Dickson, Esq.
R. Scott Moncrieff, Jun. Esq. } Bailies.

William Couiter, Esq. Dean of Guild.
Archibald Campbell, Esq. Treasurer.
Sir William Fettes, Bart. Old Provost.

Richard Bannatine, Esq.
John Walker, Esq.
Archibald Mackinlay, Esq.
John Dick, Esq. } Old Bailies.

Peter Hill, Esq. Old Dean of Guild.
John Fairbairn, Esq. Old Treasurer.

Mess. David Kinnear
Robert Cockburn
William Trotter } Merchant Councillors.

Josiah Maxton
William White } Trades Councillors.

J. Denholm, Convener,
William Kennedy,
Matthew Sherriff,
John Paton,
William Fraser, jun.
Alexander Logan, } Ordinary Council Deacons.

William Farquharson,
Alexander Zeigler,
Adam Anderson,
John Bathgate,
Henry Allan,
Andrew Murray,
James Thomson, Stius
David Pollock, } Extra. Council Deacons.

Arch. Mackinlay, Esq. Admiral of Leith.
John Walker, Esq. Baron Bailie of Canongate and Calton.
John Dick, Esq. Baron Bailie of Easter and Wester Portsburgh.
Mr David Kinnear, Captain of Orange Colours.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES.

Leith.

Messrs William Moubray,
William Balleny, } Bailies.

Canongate and Calton.

Messrs George Rae,
William Arnot, } Bailies.

Alexander Boog, *Treasurer.*

Easter and Wester Portsburgh.

Messrs Robert Simpson,
David Whitelaw, } Bailies.

GUILD COURT.

William Couiter, Esq. Lord Dean of Guild.
Peter Hill, Esq. Old Dean of Guild.

Messrs John Mackinlay,
James Spittal } Merchants.
Alexr. Reid, Architect.
James Clephan, Wright.
John Paton, Mason.

Masters and Assistants of the Merchant Company of Edinburgh, elected Sept. 2.

ALEX. ALLAN, of Glen, Esq. Master.

ASSISTANTS.

Mess. R. Scott Moncrieff, senior, — Mess. Geo. Brunton,
A. Mackinlay, — Gilbt. Greerson,
Dav. Kinnear, — Wm. M'Lean,
Robert Bow, — Alex. Bonar,
Wm. Pattison, — Jo Robertson,
Tho. M'Ritchie, — Wm. Forbes.

Mr Robert Kerr, Treasurer.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 24. The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Charles. Lord Howick, one of his Principal Secretaries of State, (for Foreign Affairs, in room of the late Mr Fox.)

27.—To appoint the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, first Lord of the Admiralty, in room of Lord Howick.

Oct. 8.—To appoint Henry Viscount Sidmouth Lord President of the Privy Council, (in room of Earl Fitzwilliam, who retires.)

15.—To appoint Henry Richard Lord Holland, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, in room of Lord Sidmouth.

—To appoint the Right Hon. George Tierney, President of the Board of Controul for India Affairs, in room of Mr Grenville.

25. Thomas Francis Freemantle and William Frankland, Esqrs. are appointed Lords of the Admiralty, in room of Sir Philip Stephens and Sir Charles Morice Pole, Barts.

His Majesty has recommended Dr Cleaver, Bishop of Bangor, to succeed to the See of St Asaph in room of Dr Horsley.

Sept. 15. The King has appointed Major Gen. Sir John Stuart, Knt. to be one of the

Knights

Knights Companions of the order of the Bath; and has also granted his royal permission that he may accept of the title of Count of Maida, conferred upon him by his Majesty Ferdinand King of the Two Sicilies.

Henry Brougham, Esq. is appointed Envoy to the Court of Lisbon.

Robert Fergusson, Esq. of Craigdarroch, is appointed Secretary to the embassy to America.

Oct. 7. Earl Percy was elected M. P. for Westminster, in room of the late Mr Fox, without opposition. Sir F. Burdett, Mr Whitbread, and Mr Sheridan, were requested by parties of the Electors to stand candidates, but all of them declined.

A court of Proprietors of the East India Company have appointed Sir Edward Ormsby, Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island, with a salary of 3000l. a-year.

The King has been pleased to institute a Professorship of Military Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, and to appoint to that chair Mr John Thomson, Professor of Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons.

The King has presented the Rev. John Martin to the church of Kirkcaldy, in room of Dr Fleming, removed to Edinburgh.

His Majesty has granted his Royal Permission to Lady Augusta Murray, second daughter of the Earl of Dunmore, to use the surname of De Ameland, in place of Murray, out of respect to her descent from that family.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 13. At Freeland House, Perthshire, Walter Hore, Esq. of Harperstown, Wexford, to the Hon. Mary Elizabeth Thornton Ruthven, daughter of the late James Lord Ruthven.

—. At St Pancras, James Hamilton, Esq. of his Majesty's ship Excellent, lately returned from Naples, to Miss Hornby, daughter of the late Capt. Hornby.

18. At Greenwich, Captain Knox, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Mary Rocke of that place.

20. At Ipswich, Captain Seton, of the 92d regiment, eldest son of Sir William Seton, Bart. to Miss Frances Coote, eldest daughter of the late George Coote, Esq. of Ipswich, and grand niece of the late Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. Commander in Chief in the East Indies.

20. At Montrose, Colonel John Hope, of the 60th foot, to Miss Scott of Logie.

20. At Winchester House, Chelsea, William Gosling, Esq. of Roehampton, to the Hon. Charlotte De Grey, second daughter of Lord Walsingham

20. At Deptford, Francis Atkinson, Esq. to Miss Ferguson, only daughter of Charles Ferguson, Esq. of Deptford.

22. At Glasgow, Mr John Walker, manufacturer, to Miss Margaret Graham.

25. At Bathgate, the Rev. Mr William Fleming, to Miss Janet Dick, eldest daughter of Mr John Dick, merchant there.

—. At London, Dr M. H Kennedy, to Miss J. Court, youngest daughter of the late Jonathan Court, Esq

26. At Windsor, William Burnie, Esq. of Russel square, to Miss A. Lind, daughter of Dr James Lind, physician, of Windsor.

—. At Portsmouth, Major Duckworth, only son of Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth K. B. to Miss P. Fanshaw, daughter of Rich. Fanshaw, Esq. Commissioner of his Majesty's dock yard at Portsmouth.

—. At London, the Rev. George Moore, eldest son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, to Miss Mary Bridges, youngest daughter of the late Sir Brook Bridges, Bart.

—. At ditto, Chevalier Dosterval, a French Emigrant, to Miss Parry, with a fortune of 20,000l.

Oct. 3. At Edinburgh, Mr Wm. Alex. Martin, writer to the signet, to Miss Margaret Davie, youngest daughter of the late John Davie of Gavieside, Esq.

21. At Leith, William Ker, Esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Jane Martin, daughter of Ellis Martin, Esq. Leith.

22. At Coylton, Ayrshire, George Joseph Bell, Esq. Advocate, to Miss Shaw, eldest daughter of Mr Shaw, Ayr.

23. At Thurston House, Peter Sandilands Esq. of Barney Hill, to Miss Hunter, daughter of Robert Hunter, Esq. of Thurston.

—. At Dublin, Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie, of Wrighton, to Miss Hay, daughter of Major David Hay, of the late Angus-shire Fencibles.

—. At Drongan, David Limond, Esq. lately from India, to Miss Marion Smith, daughter of Mungo Smith, Esq. of Drongan.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 19. At Hundalee, Mrs Elliot of Harwood, a daughter.

25. At Clydeville near Lanark, Mrs Cochrane of Kirkfield, a son.

26. At London, the Hon. Mrs Montgomerie Stewart, a son.

26. Mrs Johnstone of Alva, a son.

Lately, at Logie, the Lady of Robert Cumming, Esq. of Logie, a daughter.

Oct. 1. At Luss, Lady Colquhoun of Luss, a son.

2. At Carnoch, Mrs Stewart Nicholson, a daughter.

6. At Countesswells house, the Lady of John Burnett, Esq. a daughter.

7. At London, the Countess of Cork, a daughter.

Oct.

Oct. 9. At London, the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Lennox, a son, being her thirteenth child.

9. At Netherby, the Right Hon. Lady Catherine Graham, a daughter.

10. At Hilton, near Edinburgh, the Lady of William Boswell Esq. Advocate, a daughter.

12. At Edinburgh, the wife of Thomas Allan, Esq. banker, a son.

12. At Letterfoury, the Lady of Sir James Gordon, Bart. a daughter.

26. At Stirches, Mrs Chisholm of Stirches, a daughter.

27. At Callender House, the lady of William Forbes, Esq. of Callender, a son and heir.

DEATHS.

Dec. 16. At Gooty, in the East Indies, aged 32, Captain Robert William Davis, of the 19th regiment of native infantry.

July 28. At Messina, Col Geo. Johnstone, of the 58th regiment, after an illness of ten days, of a fever, brought on by excessive fatigue whilst in Calabria. He was an officer of great experience, 38 years of age, had served 23 years in various climates, was wounded in the West Indies, and, at the battle of Alexandria, being Major of the 44th, took the command of that regiment in the field, Lieut. Col. Ogilvy being killed, and Colonel (now General) Tilson being wounded.

—. At ditto, Captain Tomlin, of the 35th regiment, of a similar fever.—Both these officers are deeply lamented.

—. At Hopewell Estate, in the island of Jamaica, in the 76th year of his age, Alex. Fullarton, Esq. many years a Member of the Assembly of that island.

Sept. —. At Cheltenham, Dr Archer, husband of Lady Colnbrooke.

—. Captain Colnett, late Commander of his Majesty's ship Glatton.

Lately, at Paris, M. Retif de la Bretoune, in the 72d year of his age. This copious author wrote more than 100 volumes, which met with success. He had been a journeyman printer, and it is said he *set up* one of his works without having ever *written it*.

12. At London, Col. William Skyring, of the Royal Artillery.

13. At Glasgow, John Leitch, Esq. merchant.

14. At London, Mrs Frances Livingston, aged 37. She was in perfect health at eight o'clock in the morning, and a corpse at ten in the evening.

14. At Thornton, John Aitken, Esq. of Thornton.

17. At London, James Galloway Esq.

17. At her lodgings at Haworth Grange, near York, the Right Hon. Lady Semple.

—. At Ramsgate, William Holwell Carr, Esq. of Etall House, only son of the Rev. William and Lady Charlotte Holwell Carr, and grandson of James Earl of Errol.

17. At Linthaughlee, near Jedburgh, Lieut. Col. Thomas Currie, of the Royal Marines, aged 74.

—. At Glasgow, the Rev. Wm. Graham, minister of the Associate Congregation of Carluke.

20. At Arbroath, Captain James Stuart, of the Royal Navy.

21. At Glasgow, Alexander M'Caul, Esq. merchant.

22. At Lauriston, Mr John Bell, bookseller, a gentleman for nearly 50 years of the highest respectability in his profession.

22. At Edinburgh, Mrs Alison Ruddiman, daughter of the late learned Mr Thomas Ruddiman, and widow of Mr James Steuart, writer in Edinburgh in the 76th year of her age.

24. At Edinburgh, in the 83d year of her age, Miss Eliz. Dall, niece of the late Mr Charles Guthrie, writer in Edinburgh.

24. At his seat near Crickhowell, of an apoplectic fit, John Gell, Esq. Admiral of the White.

25. At Hereford, Alexander Hay, Esq. late Captain of the 7th regiment of dragoons.

26. At Brunswick, suddenly, of a nervous cholic, in his 41st year, the Hereditary Prince Charles George Augustus of Brunswick, nephew of his Britannic Majesty.

26. At Todlaw, Dr Robert Lindesay, physician in Jedburgh.

27. At Brighton, aged 70, the Right Rev. Dr Samuel Horsley, Bishop of St Asaph. His Lordship was seized, a few days before, with a bowel complaint, which baffled all medical skill, and deprived the world of one of its remaining luminaries in religion and learning. His Lordship was a man of strong mind, and an excellent public speaker. He has left a disconsolate widow to lament his loss.

27. At Dunbar, Mr John Melville Rose, son of the late Lieut. Arthur Rose of the Invalids.

28. At Tyningham, the Hon. Colonel Charles James Hamilton, uncle of the Earl of Haddington, and Governor of Blackness Castle.

28. At Edinburgh, Mr Archibald Craufuird, Writer to the Signet.

—. At Rumsey, suddenly, Samuel Lockhart, Esq.

—. William Wilson, Esq. of Ayton.

—. Miss Helen Fod.

—. Miss Anne Lindsay, second daughter of James Lindsay Esq. of Merton, Surrey.

—. Suddenly, the Rev. John Brand, Rector

tor of St Ivy at Hill, and Secretary of the Antiquarian Society at Somerset House.

Sept. 29. At Hampstead, aged 85, Mrs Baillie, widow of the Rev. James Baillie, D. D. Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, and sister of the late Dr William Hunter, and John Hunter, Esq.

—. At Glasgow, Mr John Buchanan, agent for the Sun Fire Office.

—. At Chelsea, Colonel James Chalmers.

—. At Dublin, Hector Graham, Esq. Register of the Court of Common Pleas, and father in-law of Lord Chief Justice Norbury.

—. At Dublin, John Wallace, Esq. one of the eldest barristers at the Irish bar.

30. At Brighton, aged 76, the Right Hon. William Henry Fortescue Earl of Clermont, Knt. of St Patrick. His Lordship married in 1752, Miss Murray, daughter of Col. Murray, who now survives him, but has left no issue. He is succeeded in his title and estate by his nephew William Charles Fortescue, Esq.

Oct. 1. At Paris, Alexander John Baptist Marie Bernier, late Bishop of Orleans, and formerly one of the most formidable Chiefs of the Chouan army. He was consecrated on the 11th of April 1802, Bishop of Orleans, after having, according to convention, disbanded the rebel royalists who served under his command at the time the unfortunate Georges, conjointly with himself, was in the zenith of his celebrity.

1. At Fisherrow, Miss Margaret Stewart, eldest daughter of John Stewart, Esq. of Blairhall.

2. At Leatherhead in Surry, Miss Harriet Maria Cholmondely, daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Robert Cholmondely, cousin of the present Earl, and maid of honour to the Princess of Wales. She was unfortunately killed by the oversetting of a carriage while riding with her Royal Highness. (*See page* 800.) Miss C. was about 53 years of age, a lady of high accomplishments, and justly and generally esteemed.

3. At Fountainbridge near Edinburgh, the Rev. Charles Lorimer, aged 84.

3. At ditto, Mrs Campbell, widow of the Rev. Mr Alexander Campbell, minister of Ardnamurchan.

6. At the Government House, Portsmouth, aged 89, Town Major Grant, of that garrison. This old veteran served his country, with honour and credit to himself, nearly 60 years. He was a native of Invernessshire, and of a very respectable family.

9. At Edinburgh, of a sudden illness, the Hon. Mrs Hunter of Barjarg, eldest daughter of the late William Lord Napier, and wife of the Rev. Andrew Hunter of Barjarg, D D.

9 At Carstairs House, William Fullerton, Esq. of Carstairs.

9. At London, on his arrival from India, Major John Reid, son of the late Mr Robert Reid, writer to the signet.

10. At Ninewells in Berwickshire, John Hume Esq. writer to the signet.

10. At Dumbarny Manse, Alexander Beatson, Esq. writer to the signet.

10. At Craighall, aged 92, Charles Duncan, Esq. late merchant in London.

10. Miss Jane Blair, daughter of the late John Blair, Esq. of Balthayock.

—. At Farnham, the Right Hon. Lady Amelia Gamon, wife of Sir Richard Gamon, Bart. M. P. daughter of the late Duke of Athol, and sister to the present Duke.

Price of Stocks.

1806.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
Oct. 3.	———	7 ½ pr.	63 ½
10.	210½ 211	6 ¼ ½ ...	62 ½
17.	212½	5 6 ...	61 ½
24.	214	4¼ ...	61 ½

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1806.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Oct. 3.	70 90	36 47	22 24	44 54
10.	70 92	36 46	23 27	44 54
17.	70 93	37 50	23 28	48 60
24.	70 90	34 46	23 28	48 56

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1806	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peast.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Oct. 3.	46 0	31 0	26 0	21 0
10.	47 0	30 0	26 0	24 0
17.	46 0	32 6	24 0	23 0
24.	46 0	34 0	24 0	22 0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1806.	Oatmeal. Bolls.	Oatmeal. Price.	Pease & Barley Meal. Bolls.	Pease & Barley Meal. Price.
		d. d.		d. d.
Oct. 7.	440	18 17½	36	13 11
14.	319	18 17½	none	13 11
21.	205	18 17½	none	13 11
28.	290	18 17½	28	13 11

MAP
of the
RIVER of LA PLATA
with a PLAN of the
Town of
BUENOS AYRES

For the Scots Mag. & Edin Literary Misc.
Pub.d by A Constable & Co. Dec.r 1 1806.

Malonado Mountains

Scale of French Leagues
5 10 15 20 25

R. Uruguey
R. Biscornas
R. St. Francis
Guard House
R. St. John
Colony of Santo Sacramento
R. Saula
R. Rosario
R. St. Thomas
Barranas
R. Ste. Lucia
R. de Solis
MONTE VIDEO
Bay of Sainte
Bay of Martin Garcia
I. St. Michael
I. St. Gabriel
RIVER OF LA PLATA
Negle Bank
Monte Video Bay
Town & Fort
I. de Solis
I. Flores
R. Turan
Fort
R. Conchas
BUENOS AYRES Village of Quilmes
Barragan
R. St. James
Guard House
Malonado Bay
I. Sobon
Cape St. Mary
English Bank
Rocks under Water
Stone Point
R. Brander
Catalillo
Low & Marshy Ground
Cape St. Antony

THE RIVER

BUENOS AYRES

A B C D E L

Scale of two Fathoms
0 1 2

SCOT

Edinburgh

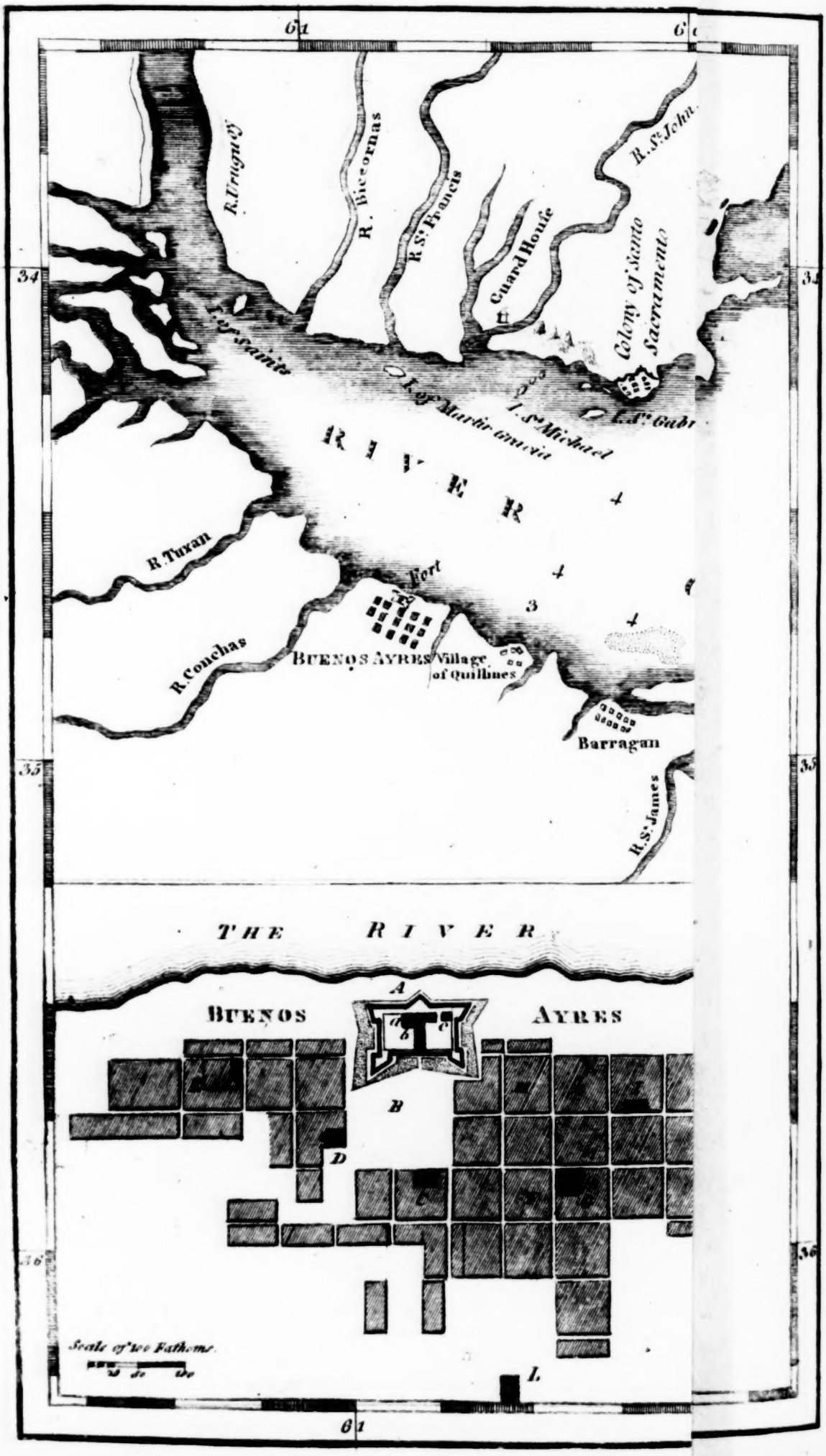
FOR

With a Map of the River

Register of the Weather for
High Water at *Leith* for *Dec*
Description of the View, .
Historical Account of the Sett
of *Buenos Ayres*, ...
Celestial Phenomena for *Dece*
Memoirs of the Progress of
factures, Chemistry, Scienc
the Fine Arts, ...
Valuation of *Orkney* and *Shetla*
Character of the most eminent
Writers of the present day,
—Poetry, ...
—Romance, ...
—Criticism, ...
—Chemistry, ...
—Medicine, ...
—Agriculture, ...
Important Discoveries in E
tion, ...
Thoughts on two Important Q
tions, by *Sir John Sinclair*, .
—1. The Miserable Animal, .
—2. The Happy Animal, . . .
Explanation of Phenomenon in
West Indies, ...
Gaelic Etymologies, ...
Curious enumeration of *Sco*
Songs, ...
On the Contrariety between an
thor's Life and Writings, . .
On the Comparative Merits of
tual and of Money-Rent, . .
On the Advantages of the Study
History, ...
The Petition of the distressed F
ternity of Newspapers, ...
Biographical Account of the
Lord Thurlow, ...
Account of the *American* Settlem
of *Kentucky*, ...

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

I. *Sir William Forbes's* Life of
Beattie, ...


61
61
34
35
36
R. Uruguay
R. Bicornas
R. St. Francis
Guard House
R. St. John
Colony of Santo Sacramento
R. de Santa
I. St. Michael
R I V E R
R. Turan
Fort
BUENOS AYRES Village of Quilmes
R. Conchas
Barragan
R. St. James
THE RIVER
BUENOS AYRES
A
B
D
L
Scale of two Fathoms